

THE SUNDAY TIMES

NEWS DIGEST

2 SEPTEMBER 1971

Elis shoot down Libyan plane

Troops shot down one of two Suchoi-7 reconnaissance planes in the northern sector of the Suez Canal. A Jerusalem army communiqué said this would be the first such incident since the American-sponsored ceasefire in 1956.

Ministers of the Arab League are in Cairo this weekend to seek a truce against Israel, and Egypt is expected to force Israel to withdraw from the Sinai Peninsula in a final peace treaty.

Lelec flies to Cairo

DOUGLAS-HOME, Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, is to visit Egypt by a Conservative jet since the 1956 Suez crisis, to discuss with President Sadat the over-riding initiative for an armistice withdrawal of Israeli forces, and taking any new proposals in view of the UN discussion.

East incidents

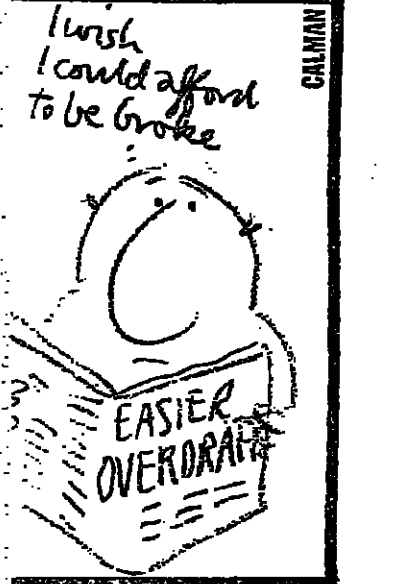
In Belfast's Ardoyne district, a stone-throwing crowd of several hundred people gathered in the area just before 10 p.m. on Tuesday. Two bombs were thrown in the Ardoyne Street area and towards five bursts of automatic gunfire.

One of the double-barrelled shotguns in a warehouse at the Dublin docks was recovered early yesterday. A newly-formed mobile police unit, but three armed men were members of the IRA, jumped and escaped a police dragnet during the search.

1-18 crashes

MANAGED Luna-18, Russia's first manned mission since three cosmonauts in June on the returning Soyuz 4 on to the moon's surface yesterday on September 3 it went into orbit on Tuesday. Tass, the official news agency, gave the location as "an area in the Sea of Fertility" and difficult topographical conditions.

—Agencies



girl attacked

DRABZYK, the 31-year-old Polish girl in the news last week, was found unconscious in a railway early yesterday after being hit by a gang of youths on her way home from the Thameside River where she had spent her night. She was later under sedation but is in hospital.

n secrets charge

Two Park men were remanded in Bow Street court, London, yesterday with offences under the Official Secrets Act. Kyriacos Costi, 29, was charged with a note and, Constantinos 26, with obtaining an article, both of which he is alleged to have used in a newspaper.

votes pledge

President Thieu, in the opening Presidential election campaign, is the only candidate, said last night, who would resign if more than 50 per cent of the ballot papers cast were protesting voters.

ngelli dies

ANGELI, 39, the 1969 film star, died of a heart attack in his home in Hollywood yesterday. He had been treated for stomach and heart ailments. The cause of death was a heart attack, said his agent.

eral MPs—warning

BARDOE, Liberal MP for North Devon in a New Outlook magazine, said to coincide with next week's election that the Liberals will not be seen within ten years unless they take a far more exciting approach.

nion chief dies

AM HUTCHISON, chairman of the union side of the Joint Council of Shipbuilders, and a member of the Scottish TUC's General Council, died of a heart attack in a Paisley hospital, aged 48. He was a well-known figure in the industry.

CHIEF OF PROGRESS: Half a million passengers will soon be travelling by British Rail's new high-speed train. The plan is to build a new line from London to the Midlands, and then to the north. The project is being funded by the government and the railway companies.

Mr Krushchev is dead

NIKITA KRUSHCHEV, who ruled the Soviet Union almost single-handedly from the death of Stalin in 1953 to his final disgrace in 1964, died of a heart attack in the Kremlin yesterday. He was 77.

A popular figure in the West for his earthiness and outgoing personality, he was not always so well loved at home. First reports said that he was likely to be given a "second-class" funeral and to be buried not in the walls of the Kremlin, but in Novodevichy Cemetery, the resting place of fallen heroes of the Soviet Union. The funeral is expected to be tomorrow.

The chubby, ebullient Krushchev was named Secretary

of the Soviet Union's Communist Party in 1953 and added the Premiership to his powers in 1958. He was banished in 1964, without even being named in official criticism, for his part in "hare-brained scheming" and violation of the principles of collective rule.

Krushchev had been living quietly in retirement in a country house on the outskirts of Moscow for the past seven years and had been reported as being unwell over the past year. He last appeared in public at election time in June this year.

Sources close to the family said that he had suffered three heart attacks, and that he died at around mid-day yesterday in



a hospital in the Kremlin to which he had been taken earlier in the week. His wife, Nina Petrovna, and daughter Rada were with him when he died.

Krushchev was regarded in the West as the supreme political gambler. Few statesmen in this century enjoyed the limelight so much—and even fewer were in-

involved in as much political controversy. In international affairs he preached peaceful co-existence, but his policies were often regarded as dangerous brinksmanship.

In 1956 he ordered Soviet tanks into Budapest. He supplied Soviet missiles to Cuba in 1962 and accused Mao Tse-tung of "treachery, savage vengeance and deceit." But he also signed the 1963 nuclear test ban treaty with the West; curbed the power of the Soviet Union's secret police and put more consumer goods within the reach of the Soviet family man.

The news of his death trickled out of Moscow slowly and many world leaders reserved comment

until it had been officially confirmed. But Senator Edward Kennedy, brother of the late President Kennedy, Krushchev's greatest political adversary, said in London that he was "sorrowed" at the news.

"During the fateful days of the Cuban missile crisis, when the world stood on the brink of a nuclear holocaust, Premier Krushchev wisely chose to put the cause of peace and the fate of mankind above national interest," he said. "That decision stands as his hallmark on the international scene. I join with the Soviet people in extending understanding and sympathy to Mrs Krushchev and her family."

The farmer's boy, page 3

Famine children 'robbed of rations'

By Saeed Naqvi, New Delhi

A TEAM of specialists in nutrition, appointed by the Indian Government to examine malnutrition among refugee children from East Bengal, has told the Cabinet here, in a secret report, that the Indian authorities might be held guilty of infanticide if immediate remedial measures were not devised to tackle the problem. The study team—Dr V. Ramalingaswami, director of the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, and Dr B. N. Tandon, nutrition expert at the Institute, said that an estimated 100,000 infants and pre-school children may die in the next few months unless relief is rushed in on an emergency basis and scrupulously distributed.

The Indian team, which based its conclusions on a detailed study of 800 young children in 13 camps throughout West Bengal, diagnosed the major nutritional problem "protein calories malnutrition," leaving children prone to cholera, gastroenteritis, smallpox, chicken pox, measles and conjunctivitis.

More than 50 per cent of the cases studied fell into either moderate or severe degrees of this category, the report says.

It is estimated that two million children below the age of eight, about 500,000 below the age of five, and 500,000 lactating mothers are now suffering from serious malnutrition.

Every occupant of the refugee camps above the age of eight is expected to get a daily ration of 400 gms of rice, 100 gms of pulses and 300 gms of vegetables, mostly potato and onion; children below eight get half the quantity.

But the team makes the alarming observation that, in many camps, refugees and their children are not getting the full rations. This, by implication, means either that there is total mismanagement or that rations are finding their way on to the black market.

Another observation made by the team is that children and mothers remained severely undernourished because "adult males in the refugee homes ate considerably more than their share of the rations and were in relatively better health."

The Government has accepted the report's recommendations by asking all voluntary and other agencies to co-ordinate their efforts under the umbrella of the Indian Red Cross and help implement a \$21 million emergency rescue project.



Behind every famous man... Mrs Jackson at Gatwick yesterday with her newly knighted husband

The 'people's prisoner' comes home a knight

By Ann Robinson

STILL, unaccustomed to the sights and sounds of every-day life, Geoffrey Jackson, Britain's kidnapped ambassador, blinked and smiled as he came out of the aircraft into bright sunshine at Gatwick yesterday. After eight months as a "people's prisoner" of Uruguay's Tupamaros guerrillas, he was free and home again.

He was given a truly royal welcome. As the Hawker Siddeley executive jet came to a stop and the engines died, the Queen's representative, Lord Hamilton and the Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, went to greet him. A few minutes later it was disclosed that he had been given a knighthood—Knight Commander of the Order of St Michael and St George. The Order, founded in 1818, is for high diplomatic services abroad.

Mr Jackson, in navy blazer and cavalry twill, walked with his wife, Evelyn, and his son, Anthony, to a battery of microphones. "This is your greatest day," Sir Alec Douglas-Home told Mr Jackson, "and I don't want to intrude upon it, except to say that everyone in this country knows the name of Jackson and everyone is delighted that you are back in Britain, freed after your great ordeal."

Mr Jackson said he came back with apologies and thanks: "A lot

of people have been given a lot of trouble, you have been kept waiting, and I look like the original shaggy dog—like an old English Sheepdog I must go away now and get my hair cut."

Only platitudes seem to fit, platitudes that are literally dreams come true, on a wonderful day like this, after a period of time as an ambassador when sometimes I felt a bit more extraordinary than plenipotentiary.

He looked pale and slightly drawn after his ordeal. "I am very tired," he said. He thanked the Press for the kindness and compassion shown to his wife. He repeated his message in Spanish and French and then, with his family he was driven away for a rest in the country.

Tim Brown reports from Madrid: Mr Jackson was reunited with his family in Madrid when his Iberia Airlines flight 998 arrived two hours late from South America.

"I don't really care how late the plane is so long as my husband arrives safely," Mrs Jackson said. She had flown from Stansted with her son and daughter-in-law, Valerie, in the morning.

She waited in the Hawker Siddeley jet as the Spanish DCS touched down. From the pilot's

cabin she watched the 80 passengers disembark, but did not see her husband, who was last to leave the out-of-view first-class section in the front of the plane. He squeezed into a tiny mini-van which raced him to the reunion with his wife he had not expected until he reached England.

Only five minutes before his plane had touched down at Madrid he had no idea his wife was waiting for him. A radio message was flashed through to the pilot, Captain Teodosio Pombo, 37, the only man allowed to speak to Mr Jackson during the flight. "I left the flight deck and went back to Mr Jackson's seat in the first-class compartment to break the news," said Captain Pombo. "He was very emotional. He broke down and wept. During the flight we conversed in Spanish. Mr Jackson was obviously still very tired. He did not, of course, want to speak about his months of captivity. Nor did I want to raise the subject."

Air hostess Amelia Callejon, 21, who looked after Mr Jackson, said: "He was such a kind man. He wanted so little on the journey. Just a few cups of tea and sandwiches. I offered him drinks, but he refused. He was very interested to read the British newspaper reports about his release. Then he would sleep fitfully."

Baccarat at Harrods

Button-up coat in pure new wool. Gleaming leather edging and belt gently emphasise the line. Collar and cuffs are lustrous chappel. In brown or black. Sizes 10-16. From Baccarat, in the Model Designer Room, First Floor. £69-50

Autumn Fashion Shows
Saturday September 25th 11 a.m. & 2.30 p.m.
Monday September 27th 2.30 p.m.
Tuesday September 28th 11 a.m. & 2.30 p.m.
Wednesday September 29th 2.30 p.m.
Thursday September 30th 11 a.m. & 2.30 p.m.
Friday October 1st 2.30 p.m.
Saturday October 2nd 11 a.m. & 2.30 p.m.
(Also Late Evening Show: Wednesday September 29th 5.25 p.m.)
No tickets required, Theatre, Third Floor

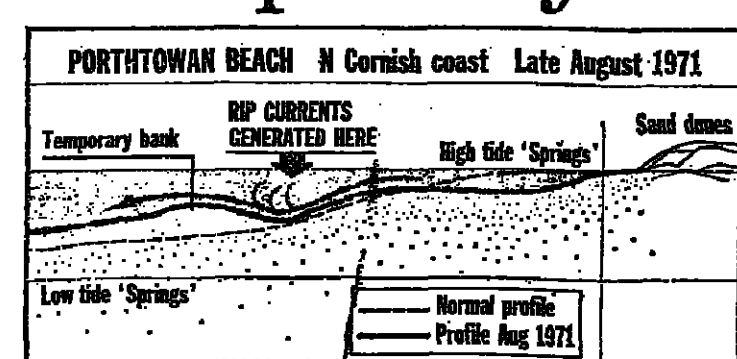


Rip tides sweep away bathers

THE NUMBER of swimmers drowned from West Country beaches this summer is up by 50 per cent on last year. The number of rescues made by lifesavers has doubled and formerly safe bathing areas have become dangerous. The reason, say the lifesavers, lies beneath the surface in the movements of the sands. These have set up powerful "rip" currents which literally rip the swimmer's legs from under him when he is standing in his depth. Not since the 1930s have they been so powerful.

Each year thousands of tons of sand are brought in with the surf on to the beaches of Devon and Cornwall. The sand is deposited on top of the stable beach sandbank but by the eroding process of the spring tides, gullies are formed (see diagram).

The larger the amount of sand brought in, the greater the eventual depth of the gullies, or "vallahs" as they are called locally. The deeper the vallah the more powerful the rip current set up in it.



The sand has been brought in and eroded away like this since Neolithic times, but this year has been one of the most dramatic. Some beaches have had up to eight feet of sand piled on them and the resulting rip currents have produced the main source of danger to swimmers.

The lifesavers' records from the north coast of Devon and Cornwall are grim: Porttowan: 50 rescues, more than the total for the last 15 years. Perranporth: 80 rescues, double last year's total.

Bude: 40 rescues, double last year's total.

North Devon (Woolacombe): 40 rescues, double last year's total.

Tony Blackman, chairman of the Cornwall region of the Surf Life-saving Association (there are 50 branches in the West Country and South Wales), says that once caught in a rip current it can be impossible to swim against it. Your only chance is to swim across it and hope that you can attract the attention of a lifesaver from the beach.

It is possible, however, to recog-

nise the areas where the rip tide currents are flowing. The surf line will be broken and there will only be small waves—or none at all if the rip current is really strong.

On the south coastline there is another theory for the formation of the currents. Heavy rains on Dartmoor during the summer have resulted in swollen rivers and new and deeper channels being cut at their mouths. The contours of the sandbank immediately before the shore could also have been changed by the more forceful flow of water from the rivers.

New beach surveys will probably be carried out by Devon and Cornwall councils after their advisory committee of beach life-saving has assessed the significance of the rip currents. The committee's campaign to educate the public on the dangers of swimming in the sea resulted in a drop in the number drowned from 32 in 1968 to 14 in 1969. Last year it was 16 out this year's total has already reached 34.

Peter Pringle

- By 1919, aged 25, he was a junior political commissar in the Red Army fighting against the White Russians and Allied intervention forces in the civil war. In 1924 he married his second

Research student on Anglo-Soviet diplomatic relations at St. Antony's College, Oxford.

Kruschev was sent as a delegate to the XIV Party Congress at Moscow in December 1925. This was the Congress at which Stalin defeated Kamenev and Zinoviev, his recent allies against Trotsky in the struggle for supremacy. Significantly Kruschev, now aged 31, firmly backed Stalin, as he was to continue to do until

In 1938 came Krushchev's election as a candidate member of the Politburo and appointment to a very high post: First Secretary of the Communist Party of the Ukraine.

A year later he was a full member of the Politburo, and as boss of the Ukraine one of his first tasks in 1939 was the

By October, 1952, Krushchev had worked his way up to a position of virtual equality with Malenkov, despite the latter's closeness to Stalin; at the XIX Party Con-

With Beria removed, and Malenkov's functions confined to



problems of Soviet agriculture by launching a scheme to put 32 million acres of the virgin land under the plough by 1955. It only needed two more months for Malenkov to be edged out of the Premiership, a place which at first was filled on Khrushchev's behalf by Krushchev.

From then on luck seems to have de
The 1963 harvest was
one and showed a
adequacy of his man
attempts to reform So

New men's wear that does more than suit you.

THREE OVERD ST STORES KENSH

On the hip pocket, you'd expect a button.
And there is a button.
But would you also expect a zip!

SKIING is a thrilling experience—all the more thrilling if you reach the snow properly prepared. In addition to the special chapters on equipment and the COMPASS, *The Sunday Times Skiing Guide*, the country's best-selling team, has prepared *The Sunday Times Skiing Guide*. It includes chapters on basic advice indispensable to beginners and a list of resorts recently reviewed by *Compass* writers which will interest skiers of all degrees of proficiency. *The Sunday Times Skiing Guide*, which costs only 25p, also tells about:

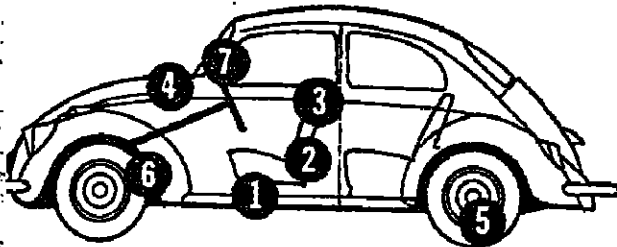
- How to get fit
- How to get equipment
- How to get there
- What to wear
- Taking the chair
- Insurance
- Glossary of ski terms

Please complete below in block letter point pen, and so

Sunday Times Skiing Guide, 12

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Design features of the Volkswagen Beetle criticised as unsafe in Ralph Nader's report: 1. Front seat runners; 2. Backs of front seats; 3. Door latches; 4. Petrol tank; 5. Wheel rims; 6. Suspension; 7. Windscreen and steering column.

Now Nader urges recall of 'unsafe' VWs

By Stephen Fay, Washington

NADER, America's lead consumer safety campaigner, yesterday urged Volkswagen to recall all its Beetles in the US because of extensive safety defects. In the most detailed document since he forced General Motors to stop making the Corvair, Nader described the Volkswagen Beetle as "the most hazardous car currently in use in significant numbers in the US."

In a detailed document released here this weekend, Mr Nader also calls for the complete recall of the VW Microbus on American roads, since "it has much more expensive value of the vehicle to its safety features."

Specific charges are against the VW Beetle. Nader claims that the Beetle caused thousands of injuries, deaths and serious damage. The car is seriously flawed with collapse characteristics, a crash reminiscent of a seafaring vessel. The report lists the charges as follows:

1. Track weaknesses: the chassis produced before 1971 is flawed with a rear end weakness, the rear end of the car is weak, the rear end of the car is weak, the rear end of the car is weak.

2. Back weaknesses: the chassis produced before 1971 is flawed with a rear end weakness, the rear end of the car is weak, the rear end of the car is weak, the rear end of the car is weak.

3. Latch deficiencies: the chassis produced before 1971 is flawed with a rear end weakness, the rear end of the car is weak, the rear end of the car is weak, the rear end of the car is weak.

4. System: A faulty fuel cap is the danger of the after since it tends to fly off one has been designed has already been offered owners of 250,000 VWs since made between 1961 and 1966. The fuel tank is positioned dangerously close to solid parts of the vehicle, the danger that it will explode in a crash, port adds.

5. Rim inadequacy: the rear of the rim means that a right off the wheel after making the car difficult to control. The report suggests that the cars be with a five-lug wheel safety rim.



Now 15 women described the luxury of Permutit softened water after using it for the first time.

Carpenter. "So nice to my hair."
Mitchell. "Too smooth for king."
Collett. "There's no war."
Ridman. "Must be softer - taking bubbles."
Ford. "My hands feel softer."
Foster. "I'd love it, I'd love it."
Stewart. "Much better for my hair and clothes I think."
Bovary. "Kind to my hands."
Hicks. "Feels so nice."
Heath. "You don't need half a bar of soap."
Edney. "It lathers so quickly."
Turner. "A fantastic - nice washing my hands."
Bennett. "Fantastic - feels like it."

Mrs Napper. "Lovely, just like rainwater."
Mrs Bush. "So soft and nice - easy on shampoos too."
15 women asked to our soft-water test found it quite a revelation. So will you - particularly when you've looked into all that it has to offer. Apart from the sheer luxury of it, there are real man-appeal benefits like lower bills for heating - a whole lot in fact. Permutit Water Softeners today cost less than you think too. So it pays you to fill in the coupon right away. Some people may prefer to drink hard water direct from the mains. Permutit take care of this.

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Illegal drink in a Merthyr school...

Illegal milk-sippers defy Mrs Thatcher

By Alex Finer

SEVERAL hundred thousand children are in the middle of an unprecedented and growing revolt by local authorities and medical officers against Mrs Thatcher's ban on free school milk for children from seven to 11. Thousands more are being drawn in as other authorities explore loopholes to provide hot soup, yoghurt, coffee or cocoa free, as a substitute for milk. And in areas where the Act is being applied there's criticism of its effect.

One Birmingham primary headmaster said last week: "We are catching children rifling scrap food bins which are given to pigs. They do this because they are so hungry. Free milk is necessary here."

The Education (Milk) Act came into effect on September 1. It says that supplies of free school milk, first started in 1944, must stop for children from an average age of 7 to 11 - except on medical grounds. Because regulations were sent to authorities less than a week before school terms began, medical officers have been unable to examine many children who may qualify for free milk.

In Birmingham, which has accepted the new law, all regular school clinical work has been suspended while the city's 20 medical officers conduct examinations to determine which children need milk at school. But the City's education department wrote to parents about the application procedure in English only. Many Asian children have not been examined because their parents do not read English.

At some schools, mothers have been handing cups of milk over the playground fences to their children and headmasters have had to segregate children who qualify for free milk from the others who look on and sometimes try to snatch bottles.

The Birmingham Education Committee face an incipient revolt among their medical officers who are interpreting the medical exemption clause liberally. At Benson Junior School, all but one of the 87 children

examined by a doctor have been declared eligible for free milk.

Although Conservative-controlled Leeds Council accept the new law, the education committee, itself, has criticised the milk ban. Alderman Patrick Crotty, chairman of the committee, said: "Mrs Thatcher has made a mistake in not giving freedom to local authorities on milk. Medical officers were being encouraged to interpret the medical exemption clause 'as liberally as possible'."

Several authorities in Wales and Scotland are flouting the law. In Merthyr Tydfil, where the revolt began, the Mayor, Alderman Gerald Donovan, says he is prepared to go to jail, if necessary, to continue illegal supplies of milk.

More than 13,000 children in Swansea and Merthyr Tydfil have been drinking their free third of a pint bottle of milk as usual this week in the mid-morning break, although they are no longer legally entitled to it.

Merthyr council recently confirmed its decision, made earlier in the year, against the advice of the treasurer by a vote of 23-2. Individual councillors are now liable to be surcharged for all illegal payments made by the council while they continue to supply milk free to children.

Merthyr's fierce pride in past educational achievements like the creation of the first free secondary school in Britain in 1913, is reinforced by memories of the depression. Today unemployment stands at 2 per cent, more than double the national average. Councillor Bryn Watkins, a former mayor, said: "We know about poverty, malnutrition, rickets and TB in this town, and we will not countenance the erosion of the welfare state."

Despite pressure from the Scottish Education Department, Ayrshire, Dunbarton and Midlothian will continue to give free milk for all children.

Glasgow and Fife will also provide milk illegally until their medical officers report on the numbers medically entitled. But first reports from Glasgow indi-

cate conflicting views among medical officers. At three schools, 100 per cent of children requesting medical examinations have been passed for free milk; at three others 100 per cent have been turned down.

Most authorities in England fighting the ban are looking for legal loopholes. Manchester and Salford, for instance, believe an additive to milk such as coffee, or a milk-based substitute such as yogurt provided free remains legitimate. The suggestion, however, from one authority, that a single grain of rice in a bottle of milk would make it qualify as rice pudding is unlikely to succeed.

Another loophole may have been exposed, unwittingly, by Mrs Thatcher herself. Replying to Frank Allison (MP for Salford) in the Commons on July 8 about an anomaly concerning school meal charges, she said: "Authorities have powers to provide benefits such as breakfasts and mid-morning refreshments free or at nominal charge for any pupil who has a long journey to school."

Inner London boroughs can take advantage of another loophole. They are allowed to spend the product of an old 1d rate on any "general community purpose," irrespective of Government wishes. Up to nine of the 12 boroughs, all Labour-controlled, are discussing legal arrangements with the Inner London Education Authority whom they will pay to supply free milk.

The Department of Education and Science has so far taken no steps to crack down on defiant authorities. It has the power to demand extraordinary audits of council accounts, leading to surcharges on individual councillors. Where the surcharge exceeds £500, councillors are automatically disqualified from holding office.

Individual ratepayers, too, can complain. They can seek injunctions from the courts to prevent authorities flouting the law. Councillors disobeying a court injunction could face jail sentences.



... and he's not entitled to one, either

Mobil report

A CONFIDENTIAL report recommending an immediate effort to reduce the lead content of petrol, prepared within the Mobil Oil Company, "cannot even remotely be considered as an expression of Mobil's position," according to Mr J. R. Kircheis, Mobil's Chairman in the UK. A summary of the report was published last week in The Sunday Times.

A copy of the report was sent to Mr Kircheis by Mr William C. Osborn, a lawyer representing Ralph Nader's Centre for the Study of Responsive Law in London, with a letter asking whether it represented company policy.

In his reply last week, Mr Kircheis pointed out that the report was prepared by a trainee in the company's computer department in New York. "None of the views he expressed were derived in any way from Mobil's own research. His paper was not distributed outside of his own work unit, contains no reference to Mobil's research and obviously cannot even remotely be considered as an expression of Mobil's position on lead in gasoline."

'Doomed' boy is cured

At the age of three, Stuart Levey developed a throat cancer which soon spread to the lungs. Doctors told his parents, Mr and Mrs Walter Levey, of Kimberley, North that they could do nothing for him. He wasted away to 17 lb.

Then one day Stuart's appetite came back. Soon he was asking for sausages and beans. The cancer retreated. Now Stuart has reached the age of nine in perfect health, and the doctors have declared him permanently cured.

Radar aid for the Army

British troops patrolling Northern Ireland's 300-mile frontier are to be issued with a new type of small radar set to help detect terrorists and vehicles. An Army spokesman said yesterday that the first batch are expected in the province later this month.

The battery-powered sets have a range of several miles and can detect any moving object. They are French, and will be used on a six-month trial period in Ulster before a newer British version is introduced.

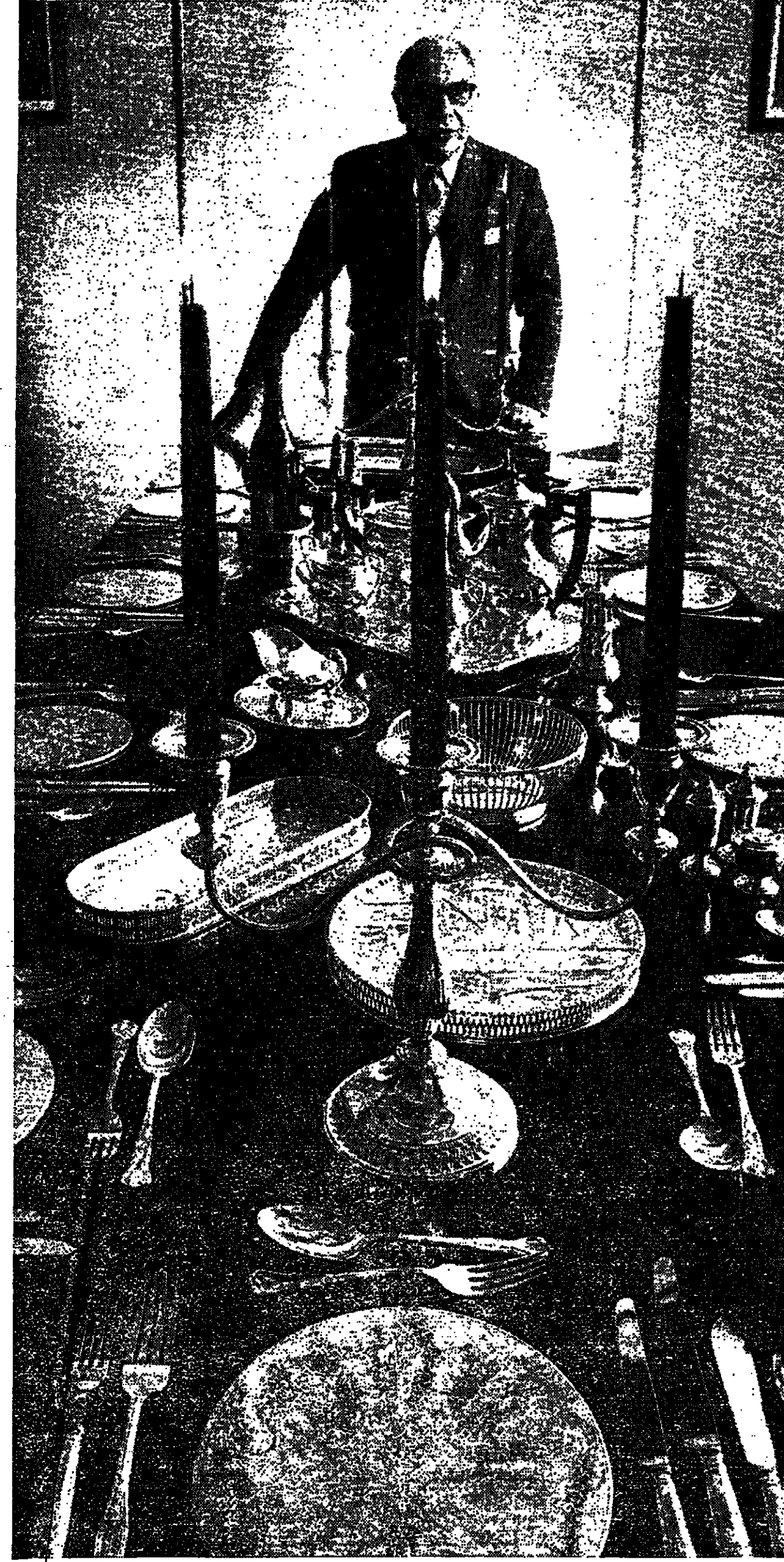
£25,000 winner

The weekly £25,000 Premium Bond prize, announced yesterday was won by Bond number LT 613710. The winner lives at Leicester.

Court Circular

BALMORAL CASTLE.
SEPTEMBER 11, 1971.
The Right Hon Edward Heath, MP (Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury) arrived at the Castle this afternoon and subsequently had an audience of The Queen.

By command of The Queen, the Lord Hamilton of Dalzell (Lord in Waiting) was present at Gatwick Airport, London, today upon the arrival of Mr Geoffrey Jackson (Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Montevideo) and welcomed him upon his safe return to this country.



All set for 100% rise in exports.

"Our prospect is fast growth. This could have financial pitfalls, but we can go ahead with confidence backed by our ECGD policy." Mr R.V., Chairman of one of Sheffield's most famous cutlery and tableware companies.

Increased exports are vital to this expanding company. New production methods have been introduced. Lines have been rationalised from several thousands to 500. The result is a massive growth in output - which can only be absorbed by selling more overseas. Yet competition is tough in the company's main markets - U.S.A., the Caribbean, Europe, South Africa and Australia. To achieve its ambitious sales targets the company employs sophisticated marketing techniques - and skilled export insurance service.

Security, bank guarantees

"In the old days before we had ECGD we missed a lot of business," says Mr R.V. Now he has ECGD insurance against 90-95% of losses where a buyer fails to pay or cannot transmit sterling. The policy enables the company to seek new business more adventurously, and also to make good use of the ECGD Comprehensive bank guarantee to finance dealer stocking on up to 6 months credit. (Bank finance up to 2 years costs only 1/2% over Bank Rate. Longer credit is at a fixed 7% under ECGD specific guarantees.)

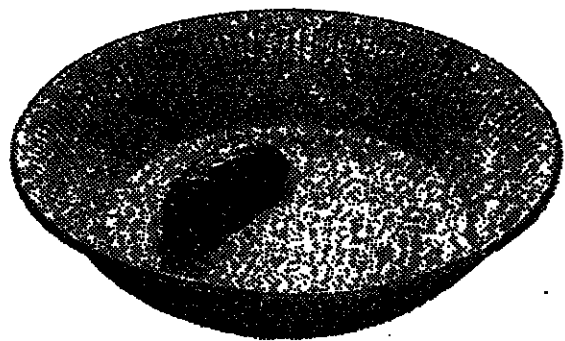
Three-year target

A 100% increase in exports in three years is this company's target. Howabout yours? ECGD service could help improve your prospects. Talk to your local ECGD Manager this week.

Expert Credits Guarantee Department: London, Bedford, Belfast, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff, Crawley, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle upon Tyne, Nottingham, Reading, Sheffield.

ECGD
Export with an easy mind

Gobble the gherkins and go.

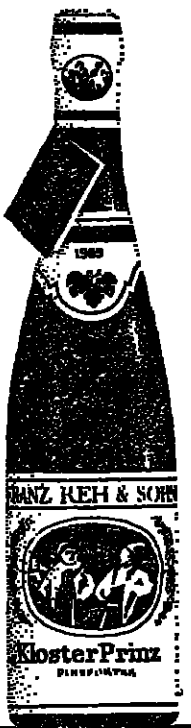


Sometimes a man has to do what a man has to do. It may not always be pleasant. It may not win him the Most Gracious Diner of the Year award. But what is mere personal popularity compared with the preservation of the Great British Palate?

You see, what's happening is this. Despite the fact that pretty well everyone who tries KlosterPrinz hails it as the Prince of Piesporters, a deliciously crisp, medium dry Moselle, the perfect compliment that you can pay good food — despite all this, there are still a few restaurants around where you can't sample this superb wine.

So what we're looking for is a select handful of Kamikaze diners. Men who will go into these restaurants, ask to see the wine list before they look at the menu, say "Ah, still no KlosterPrinz, I see," and, while the wine waiter looks on in amazed disbelief, gobble the gherkins and go.

The brave man may not even like gherkins. But that's not the point. The point is that he's made his point. And when the restaurant finally gives up the unequal struggle and enhances its wine list with the addition of KlosterPrinz, he may look back on the incident as his Finest Hour.



KlosterPrinz

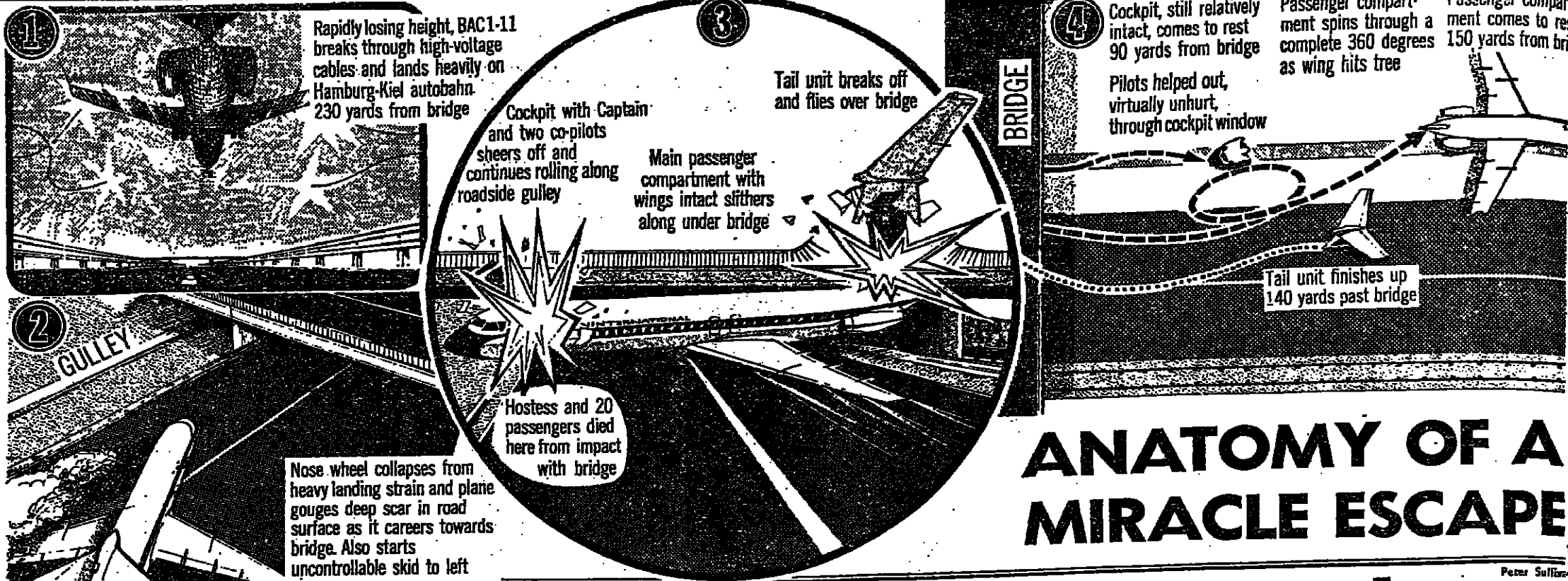
PRINCE OF PIESPORTERS

Other Princes worth fighting for are: DomPrinz Niersteiner, HockPrinz Liebfraumilch and WeinPrinz Moselle — all personally chosen by Franz Reh.



GOING SKI-ING THIS WINTER

Then see page 2 for details of The Sunday Times Ski-ing Guide. It's only 25p.



'Dirty water' clue in autobahn air crash

By Antony Terry, Hamburg, and John Fielding, London.

EXPERTS AT THE West German Air Accident Investigation Centre at Brunswick yesterday began a minute examination of the two Rolls-Royce Spey engines from the PanInternational BAC One-Eleven that crashed on the Hamburg-Kiel autobahn on Monday evening. The focus of their attention is the water injection system which is used to boost the power of the Spey engines on take-off.

Preliminary investigation of the crash — in which 99 passengers and five crew had a near-miraculous escape (see reconstruction above) — has already whittled down the suspected causes to two: either failure of the water injection system's pumping mechanism or contamination of the water itself.

In the meantime, the German authorities are politely declining suggestions that the engines should be flown back to Britain for examination by the makers and on Friday they decided instead to send them by army transporters to their own research centre at Brunswick.

The suspicions about the water injection system arose from an intensive second-by-second reconstruction of the circumstances of the crash. The aircraft D-ALAR was on its fifth flight of the day, commanded by 31-year-old Captain Reinhold Huels with 121 on board bound for Malaga. Two minutes out of Fuhlsbuettel Airport the starboard then the port engine lost power within seconds of

each other. At this point the One-Eleven was in a full throttle climb at just over 1,000 feet.

Captain Huels immediately put out a "Mayday" call and was given the following instructions from the control tower: "Fly West direction runway one. Land on south-west course, direction 0/5." But he did not have enough power to complete this manoeuvre. Instead he chose the Hamburg-Kiel autobahn, which is only partially completed and fortunately carried only light traffic.

As he approached, Capt Huels saw the bridge across the autobahn. "I intended to try to land on the far side of the bridge," he said later, "but the power was not sufficient." He had previously lowered the undercarriage, he said, "because both engines were showing loss of power."

The unusual feature of all this — apart from the loss of life when the plane hit the ground — was the almost simultaneous power failure in both engines.

The Spey engine is generally very reliable. It was first run in 1961 and has since become one of Rolls-Royce's biggest moneyspinners.

In 1969, BEA worked out that the chance of having to shut down a Spey in flight because of any kind of failure were one in every 14,000 flying hours — and even this most frequently

through bird ingestion. The chances, therefore, against two Spey engines failing simultaneously from unrelated causes are astronomical.

Apart from the fuel supply, the two engines on a BAC One-Eleven have very few systems in common — they operate as almost completely separate units. But the water injection system is an exception: it is designed so that the same pump and the same water supply feed both engines. It is this fact that has led to the German suspicions.

Water injection is in fact a relatively new development in jet engines. The point of it is to increase power at certain critical times, for example when taking off with a full load of passengers and fuel. It is particularly useful in hot weather when the density of air entering the jet intakes is less. (Captain Huels was facing all these conditions last Monday evening.)

It works by the simple device of injecting water into the engine's airstream before the fuel mixture is added. The water keeps the air density up and temperature down. More fuel can therefore be mixed with the air and consequently more power produced. The water is stored in an 100 gallon tank in the One-Eleven's tail fin, and if the device is not used on take-off the water is

normally jettisoned to prevent it freezing at height.

But despite the apparent simplicity of the system, there are critical aspects in its design. The training director in charge of PanInternational's One-Eleven fleet, Dr Stoedl, said last week: "The Spey system needs fine adjustment and has to be carefully maintained. If this is not done there is trouble."

There is at least one similar case on record of water injection failure. A BEA pilot told us last week that earlier this year he was travelling along the runway at Naples at 100 knots prior to take-off in a Trident when he lost the water injection simultaneously in all three Spey engines and suffered a loss of power. Fortunately he was still on the ground and was able to pull up.

If the German investigators find signs of malfunctioning of the pump which fed the water into the two engines, they will have a credible explanation of the crash. But they are also exploring the hypothesis that a servicing crew may have filled the water storage tank with contaminated water (de-mineralised water should be used).

There have been suggestions that the tank may have been accidentally filled with water-methanol, a mixture that is used in turboprop engines such

as the Rolls-Royce Dart. But mixture is highly volatile and would almost certainly have blown up the Speys before the aircraft started its take-off.

Several West German newspapers yesterday carried reports that Dusseldorf (one of the air D-ALAR called at earlier in its day before landing at Hamburg) empty oil drums had been used storing distilled water, and that Rolls-Royce spokesmen that there was a "distinct possibility" that contamination could be the explanation. Even so, it would be necessary to explain how any contamination remained after the water tanks were emptied as several times before the crash (it had also landed at Frankfurt, Malaga and Han before reaching Hamburg).

So the German investigators several difficult questions to answer before their hypothesis is proved.

About one aspect of their investigation, however, there is no agreement: all the experts have impressed with the structural strength of the One-Eleven under the wing of its emergency landing. wing assembly and central section of the fuselage remained intact when it spun wildly against a it lost only a wing tip. It is to the skill of Captain Huels, 99 passengers owe their lives.

Bhutto may be next for jail

THE WEST PAKISTAN political leader Mr Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who has never had anything in common with Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, may soon be sharing the government's spartan hospitality with the Awami League leader. Even then they will be jails apart.

The irrepressible firebrand of Pakistan politics is on a collision course with President Yahya Khan's government. Bhutto wants power, and the military government will not let him have it. It has shown itself determined to remain firmly in the driving seat even if for diplomatic reasons it has announced several apparently liberal measures in East Pakistan since September 1.

A civilian governor, Dr Abul Mottaleb Malik, assisted by a civilian cabinet approved by the President, was installed in East Pakistan and Lieutenant-General Tikka Khan abruptly removed from the dual role of governor

and martial law administrator. Lieutenant-General Amir Abdul-lah Nizai, GOC Eastern Command, has taken over as martial law chief.

Censorship has been eased, and permission has been given for limited public political debate. President Yahya Khan has renewed his amnesty offer to Bengali rebels, including members of the armed forces and police. There is also much talk about the appointment of civilian governments in the provinces of West Pakistan.

It is here that Mr Bhutto vehemently disagrees with President Yahya Khan. A fortnight ago he took the extreme step of denouncing the changes in East Pakistan as "mere eyewash." He rudely attacked the Presi-

dent's "advisers" — the generals closest to him — and publicly announced that he would have a "final and conclusive" meeting on political issues with the President on September 10.

Mr Bhutto is concerned about the denial of office to the representatives elected in Pakistan's first general election last December. In attempting to make the administration more civilian, as it has done in East Pakistan, the military government has bypassed elected members in favour of its own nominees.

Although Mr Bhutto was "not well enough" to keep Friday's appointment, he has taken a public stand on what he calls the "immediate transfer of power to the elected representatives of the people." In plain language

this means the installation of Bhutto's party in office in Sind and the Punjab, with Mr Bhutto himself as Prime Minister.

In making this stand, Mr Bhutto has reached the point of no return. If he resigns, his Jacob's Coat party will break up and he will return to political oblivion. If he persists in his demand he must run foul of the military regime.

President Yahya Khan announced on June 28 that once by-elections were held to fill seats vacated by the exclusion of "anti-state" elements in East Pakistan, the "national and provincial assemblies will be only summoned and governments will be formed at the national as well as provincial levels throughout the

country." President Yahya Khan set a deadline of "four months or so" for the transfer of power.

Had the President wished to keep to the plan announced on June 28, he would hardly have rushed into appointing a civilian governor in war-torn East Pakistan before making similar gestures in the West where conditions are peaceful. "Civilian" governments in the provinces will now be personal appointees of the President and it is extremely doubtful whether the assemblies will begin to function in the foreseeable future.

President Yahya Khan's government is desperately short of funds — both rupees and foreign exchange — because of the burden of the military operation in East Pakistan. Telephones have been removed from the residences of all but the senior government officers, and all government employees receive their salaries this year in the form of savings cer-

tificates. The denial of aid since April has also development and slows industry because of the of imported spares a materials. The moratorium foreign debt repayment on October 31.

The government is to have its eyes on that would like the Aid to international consortium before then. But if the Paris meeting scheduled the summer is not to be it has to come up with thing to defuse inter opinion outraged by the events in East Pakistan. Mr Bhutto's charge of wash."

In attempting to placate national opinion, P Yahya Khan may have into deeper waters.

Anthony Masca

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هيكذا من الاصل

Hogflation

prickly
problem
supply
and demand

ION has hit the British
Demand is up with
and overseas buyers—
ng vigorously in this
But supply is down—it
an a difficult year for
In short, we have a
inflationary spiral. A hog
which might have gone for
as 70p in 1970 can now
to fetch about £1.50.
in Richard Drew-Smythe,
y of the Gurkhas, latterly
or of foxhounds and to-

SIGHT ISOMER UNIT

tain's leading hedgehog
is feeling the effects of
city. "I've never known
ard to lay my hands on
ys," he told us in an ex-
interview last week.

modest and friendly
fighter with precise voice
n moustache has emerged
of supplier to Harrods,
hedgehogs are sold as
pets—and emphatically
caging. But even Harrods,
its reputation as London's
hedgehog emporium, is
finding it difficult to
order from the USA for
pairs of these lively and
five mammals. The nearest
equivalent is the un-
g porcupine. The situa-
likely to become even
next month when hiberna-
expected to set in.

hedgehog trend began
ears ago with Londoners
g up any available stock
is needed is an enclosed
and plenty of cover for
and hibernation. If
d young enough, the



Britain's leading hedgehog hunter Captain Drew-Smythe: 'I've never known my job so hard'

hedgehog will lose its fear
of humans; will learn to recognise
its owner's tread and will snuffle
happily about his feet. It will
also respond to a regular call for
food, taking very kindly to a little
bread and milk. Over and above
all this, it will voraciously devour
slugs, grubs and other garden
pests. When frightened, it rolls
up into an impenetrably bristly
ball, quite safe from dogs and
cats.

Sadly, however, this very
with hedgehogs and even the
most timid seem willing to uncurl
in his hands. He employs three
methods of catching them.
"Number one," he says, "I bribe
small boys. Number two is a quiet
walk round the hedgerows at
dusk. You hear them grunting
and squealing as they forage.
When you shine a torch on them,
they curl and you grab." His
third method is to drive slowly

Captain Drew-Smythe has a way
along at night and pick up the
prickly balls he sees instead of
running them over.
Any hedgehog taken too young
to go to Harrods is turned loose
to mature in Captain Drew-
Smythe's large walled garden.
For prospective owners, Cap-
tain Drew-Smythe warns of only
one real hazard. Being too
prickly to be able to scratch well,
hedgehogs play host to huge
numbers of fleas and need fre-

quent dusting down. Now with
hibernation coming on, Captain
Drew-Smythe will have to fall
back on the sale of Welsh ponies,
Great Danes, miniature dach-
shunds and Siamese cats, to name
but a few of the varieties of
beats he breeds.

And next year? By then the
Captain and his animal retinue
will have moved to Carmarthen-
shire which is terra incognita for
hedgehog hunting.

Did Spain tell all about cholera?

By Christopher Morris and Tim Brown, Madrid

THE MOST disturbing question
to be asked about the spread of
cholera in Spain is whether Gen-
eral Franco's Government delib-
erately hushed up the new out-
breaks to protect the multi-million
pound tourist industry.

In last week's report to the
World Health Organisation in
Geneva on "bacteriologically
isolated new cases" of cholera,
Spain confirmed eight cases in
the province of Valencia, another
six in the province of Barcelona
and claimed that a 22-year-old
British girl now in an isolation
hospital at Cadiz, Southern
Spain, had contracted the dis-
ease in Morocco.

What the government has not
disclosed is when the 14 cases
in the Barcelona and Valencia
regions were first detected.
Several factors apparently
forced the government to send
the communiqué to the World
Health Organisation. A protest
document from 72 Spanish doc-
tors to the Barcelona Medical
Society complained about the
official silence which they said
created doubts and could pro-
voke panic. Then came the an-
nouncement from Sweden that a
51-year-old woman was suffering
from cholera after returning
home on August 22 from Beni-
dorm, and finally there was the
admission by the Ministry of
Tourism on August 26 that
"several" persons had recently
died in Barcelona and Valencia
after suffering from what was
described as "summer diarr-
hoea".

It seems an unlikely co-
incidence that Barcelona and
Valencia should both be affected
by summer diarrhoea, and
choler; it also seems highly
unlikely that Spain's Health
Ministry would have taken 12
days to diagnose summer diarr-
hoea as cholera.

It was in July in the north-
east province of Zaragoza that
seven elderly Spaniards con-
tracted a mild form of the El
Tor type of cholera which has
slowly been creeping towards
Europe from the Far East since
1965. All seven recovered.

These cholera cases were dis-
closed as the tourism boom in
Spain neared its summer peak

and the effects on Zaragoza were
so disastrous that the local
Chamber of Commerce and In-
dustry appealed to the Govern-
ment to declare the area a na-
tional disaster zone. More than
200,000 hotel reservations are
said to have been cancelled.

Renewed fears of cholera came
at the beginning of August and
persisted despite strong denials
by the government. A wave of
intestinal illness, with the same
symptoms as cholera, swept the
farming regions around Valencia.
By August 26—the day "several"
deaths were admitted by the
Ministry of Tourism—the illness
had reached the village of Nucia,
only six miles from Benidorm.

The Ministry of Tourism's
spokesman said that every year
in these farming regions some
people became ill with intes-
tinal disorders, mainly because of
a lack of hygiene and precautions
like washing fresh fruit and
vegetables.

An official assurance was given
to holidaymakers that there was
no need for anti-cholera vaccina-
tions but in Valencia itself came
the disclosure that almost the
entire population of half a million
people had been voluntarily given
jabs. At least 100 people were
reported to have been in hospital
under observation although the
Government denied they were
cholera suspects.

In Barcelona there has been a
similar situation with many
people in hospitals under observa-
tions. Two deaths—of a British
woman, Mrs Eva Lorraine, aged
57, of Liverpool, in the resort of
Sitges, and Spaniard Ramon
Riera, aged 61, of Barcelona—
were both caused by cholera. Their
deaths were attributed to heart
failure.

Several doctors who signed
the present document to the gov-
ernment claim there have been 40
cholera cases in Barcelona includ-
ing eight deaths since mid-
August.

Since the government's com-
municé no further disclosures
have been made although there
have been renewed assurance
that there is no cause for alarm
and that anti-cholera vaccinations
are not necessary.

Young Libs press for rain-style campaigns

By our Political Staff

ALS go to Scarborough for
annual assembly on Wednes-
day an agenda clearly reflect-
strong influence the Young
are having on the Liberal
policy-making process.

utions for debate covering
urban crisis, preservation
environment, eradication of
freedom for the
in the "data-bank
and criticisms of the
system of the Common
are inspired by Young
thinking. It will therefore
generous, not to say
if the main body of the
dominated by older people
e to put manacles on the
innovators. (Their annual
from the party has already
it from £6,000 to £1,500).

question of bringing the
Liberalism under a system of
ne will arise during the
session as a result of the
which has been made to
emy Thorpe, the party
by a commission headed
Stephen Terrell, QC, Pres-
ident. The commission was
ed to examine the rela-
between the Young
s and the main party.

ends that there should be
membership of the party
Young Liberals and
liberals, which would per-
Young Liberals to be
under the disciplinary
of local constituency asso-

period of self-examination. True,
they continue to attack the hard-
working hand of six Liberal MPs
in the Commons for not making
a stronger challenge to the Con-
servative Government. But they
themselves are finding it difficult
to settle on the future strategy of
"community action" to which
they have got the party com-
mitted.

They say that, while keeping a
foothold in national politics, the
party should concentrate its main
in supporting local protest
groups, for example, homeless
families squatting in empty
houses, workers who want to
establish workers' control,
Women's Lib, old-age pensioners,
and "exploited minorities" like
the black community.

Mr Peter Hain, chairman of the
Young Liberals, in a booklet pro-
duced for the assembly, insists:
"We should be looking increas-
ingly to non-violent direct action
as the cornerstone of our
approach." He says that the
"Stop the 70 Tour" in which he
played the leading role, points
the way for the future. "We need
to turn more to specific and to
some extent winnable targets in
single issue politics."

Young Liberal groups are
actively supporting family su-
permarket movements in Lon-
don boroughs with the active backing
of Lord Avebury (Mr Eric Lub-
bock) and many other housing
groups trying to help the home-
less.

Friday will be Common Market
day. In the morning the assembly
will signify its approval of the
terms of entry negotiated by the
Conservatives; but in the after-
noon there will be an outpouring
of misgivings about the deficien-
cies of the EEC political set-up.

Hazard of a surgeon's gloves

A HIDDEN hazard on surgeons'
gloves may explain the vague
abdominal pains so common a
week or so after a surgical oper-
ation, writes a Medical Correspondent.

A report by two doctors in this
week's British Medical Journal
shows that the starch powder used
to help the rubber gloves slide
easily on to the surgeon's hands
can cause irritation of the
patient's internal organs. In
most people this irritation pro-
duces only temporary discomfort.
But in others the pain may be-
come severe and lead to a
new type of illness between two
and six weeks after the operation.

When this happens the abdo-
men becomes swollen and the
patient runs a fever and suffers
nausea. Another operation is
needed, and the surgeon finds
that the intestines are stuck to
one another, causing an
obstruction to the food flow. The
lining of the abdominal cavity
may contain white nodules,
arousing suspicion that the
patient has tuberculosis or even
inoperable cancer. Only careful
examination of these tissues under
the microscope shows the truth—
that the changes are due to in-
flammation around a granule of
starch.

Why some patients react ex-
cessively to starch and others do
not is still not known, although
complicating factors such as in-
fection may play an important
part. The two doctors, Mr Julian
Neely and Dr Douglas Davies,
describe five patients with this
condition, and as they were
seen over a few months in two
centres the doctors believe that
the condition is more com-
mon than is realised.

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car you choose in the Fiat 124 range,
price for price you won't find a better
car—anywhere.

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of living. With such civilised refinements
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ventilation, a device for intermittent
windscreen wiping, alternator, cigar
lighter and anti-theft device standard
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The secret of the 124 is also a way
of living. All cars in the 124 range have
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radial tyres. And an anti-pollution device
to help protect the community at large.
It's no secret that since 1967 Fiat have
sold over 1,000,000 cars in the 124 range.

Fiat 124 Sport Coupe 1600. £1746.87
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110bhp, 112mph, 5-speed gearbox.
Luxury interior. Lavish instrumentation.
Heated rear window. Four iodine quartz
headlights.

Fiat 124 Sport Coupe 1400. £1645.62
Powered by 1400cc twin ohc engine.
90bhp, 106mph, 5-speed gearbox.
Luxury interior. Lavish instrumentation.
Heated rear window.
Four iodine quartz headlights.

Fiat 124 Estate. £1090.62
Powered by 1197cc engine.
60bhp, 87mph.

Fiat 124 Saloon. £990.62
Powered by 1197cc engine.
60bhp, 87mph.
Heated rear window optional.

Fiat 124 Special. £1100.62
Powered by 1438cc engine.
70bhp, Over 100mph. Fully carpeted.
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bumpers. Heated rear window.
Electronic rev. counter.

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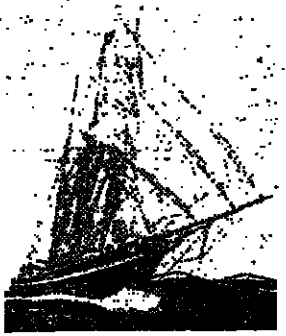
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will handle and steer this magnificent vessel,
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(No. 3); 28th February (No. 4); 3rd April (No. 5);
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Name of Candidate (if different from above):

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* Please send full information about the "Captain Scott"
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(* delete as necessary.)



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feel good, smell good**

Rimmel International Ltd., London W.1

Shops fit for kings fight the red peril

THE Piccadilly "carriage trade," which still pours wealth into such internationally renowned establishments as Fortnum and Mason, Simpson's, and Hatchedards, could be badly hit if the Greater London Council approves a bus lane running westward along Piccadilly, against the existing one-way traffic flow.

"Very few of our regular customers come by bus and, with respect, very few would come from the east side of London," Mr A. E. Burton, Simpson's company secretary, suggests tactfully. Like the other "very substantial" ratepayers, now taking legal advice to block the plan, he foresees trade falling steeply if chauffeur-driven cars and taxis can no longer deposit customers at the entrance and retrieve them again when they have finished their shopping.

The issue is the first major test-case of official sanction for public transport over private transport. GLC officials are analysing reactions from a crowded public meeting at St James's Church, Piccadilly, in July and from a widely circulated questionnaire setting out the advantages and disadvantages of the plan. The balance of opinion is said to be 50-50.

When the affected stretch of Piccadilly—from the Circus to St James's Street, was made one-way in 1961 the diversions added

half a mile to some journeys. London Transport, who are urging regular passengers to write to them backing the plan, claim that the bus lane would save £40,000 a year in running costs as well as attracting new customers.

Among the disadvantages frankly listed in the GLC's questionnaire were a substantial reduction in the time traffic lights allow pedestrians to cross, additional congestion for ordinary traffic, and loading and unloading difficulties.

But more subtle factors are involved. Piccadilly is a thoroughfare whose shops are renowned for their "exclusiveness." "At home and abroad we are regarded as historical landmarks in the West End," says Mr Haydon Webb, general manager of Fortnum and Mason. "More than half our customers are 'carriage trade,' who expect to be put down and collected from the kerb. Apart from this inevitable loss of custom, the whole tone of Piccadilly would be let down by an endless stream of buses. It would become more like Oxford Street."

Reactions from officials of other affected establishments included: Hatchedards: "We are 'by Royal Appointment'." Our last royal visitor was Princess Anne three years ago—she was interested in books about horses—but this distinction means a lot to tourists, particularly Americans.



Fortnum's Mr Gallagher: "We draw the line at bare feet"

Australians and Japanese. We have no back entrance, so what would happen about the four van-loads of books picked up every day from our front door?"

Jacksons of Piccadilly: "Our specialised food and fresh, out-of-season fruit attracts a big carriage trade. People come from the country with special containers in their cars to load up with lobsters, crabs and so on to put into their deep freezers."

Rector of St James's, the Rev W. P. Baddeley: "We have some 80 memorial and wedding services a year, with up to 600 guests suitably dressed and coming by car. They might not want to use our back entrance in Jermyn Street."

A pavement-level comment came from 61-year-old Mr John Gallagher, a uniformed commissionaire outside Fortnum and Mason for the past 11 years. He reckons he knows the faces of a thousand customers, including three kings (Norway, Sweden and Jordan). With his colleague

he is deferential to some 600 occupiers of cars and taxis on a busy day, and cannot imagine many of them risking the hazards of crossing Piccadilly—let alone boarding buses.

The chauffeur-driven cars form a parade of snobbery that needs some passers-by. "There was the hippy who threatened to shove me through a plate-glass window when I stopped him going in," says Mr Gallagher. "He had bare feet, and Fortnum's draw the line at bare feet."

But that democracy can be seen to be done even in Fortnum's "carriage trade" was instanced one Christmas, when King Hussein and his family finished their shopping and wanted a taxi to take them to their hotel. "Taxis were very hard to come by, and when a lady customer got one ahead of me I said to her: 'I wonder if you would mind giving up this taxi for a King?' She said: 'Certainly not,' and the King just had to wait."

Michael Moynihan

Super-louse takes over a million scalps

By Wendy Hughes

A "SUPER-LOUSE," resistant to DDT and other common insecticides, has invaded the scalps of British children. Two reports reveal that more than one million people in England and Wales are infested by head lice, and that the new strain is largely responsible for the dramatic increase. At least half the victims are schoolchildren, and many of the rest are of pre-school age.

The latest reports, compiled by Mr John Maunier and Mr K. G. Coates, challenge lice infestation figures currently held by the Department of Education, who assess the infestation at an optimistic 200,000 schoolchildren. Mr Maunier and Mr Coates claim that the lice have spread because of "super-lice's" resistance to insecticide treatment on one third of all carriers.

A survey of Teesside schoolchildren, conducted by Mr Coates, a research officer in the County Health Department, shows that seven per cent had lousy scalps.

The louse is a bloodsucker living in and laying its eggs on hair. Punctures in the scalp caused by its feeding—usually five times a day—cause irritation and if the skin is broken by repeated scratching, secondary infections such as impetigo can follow.

Mr Maunier, lecturer at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, has been examining with these lice for several years. "The problem," he said yesterday, "is that people do not like to admit to having lice, and local authorities do not want to admit it either, so it is like an innocent conspiracy to keep the thing quiet."

"Some local authorities have given up regular head inspections altogether, and others do not inspect grammar schools, so that the recorded figures of infestation are only about one-half of the actual cases."

The Inner London Education Authority was alerted to the rise of super-lice in 1969 when figures from local boroughs showed that in two years the number of infested children had risen by 50 per cent.

A spokesman for ILERA said yesterday that they had increased inspections of children's hair in the areas where the rise is most marked. "We have concentrated particularly on bad areas, but are unable to raise the number of inspections throughout the whole area without a large increase in the size of our health staff. We have been battling against the super-lice since 1969."

The Department of Education said yesterday that up to date figures would not be ready until the end of this year but agreed that 1967 to 1969 had shown an increase in infestation.

In a bid to crush the new enemy, researchers in London have produced a new hair lotion, Malathion, which destroys both lice and eggs and has a residual action for some months. In the current issue of Community Medicine Mr Maunier and Mr Coates report that this new preparation, available without prescription from chemists, has been used successfully in treating 3,000 London and Teesside school children. No side effects were found and the lotion has been approved by the Government watchdog committee on drug safety.

"We have the technical abilities needed to virtually exterminate the louse," says Mr Maunier. "What is needed now is a nationwide effort to get rid of this parasite."



Public militate private mud

THE 144 unions of the TUC showed themselves capable of a fragile unity in retreat at Blackpool last week, but next they are at all over anything that could be called an advance.

Tuesday, given over to the Industrial Relations Act, was especially depressing. The unions agreed to a new measure of discipline from the centre by voting to cede some of their individual sovereignty to the TUC. This would have been an important step forward if only they had conceded authority on something useful—strikes or pay for example. But all they did was to give next year's Congress the right to expel them if they register, as the new Act requires them to do in order to retain legal immunities in strikes or tax concessions for their provident funds.

It would not have been so bad if there had been any evidence of a viable alternative industrial relations policy, or if one had not been so acutely aware of the bad faith of most of the union leaders who fomented the rostrum. All the union officials I spoke to last week were making plans to meet the Act in private.

Even Mr Hugh Scanlon, the Engineers' leader, whose dedication to the cause of class warfare is unchallenged, has been expected to adapt his claims on behalf of three million engineering workers to fit the timetable of the Act. Most of his colleagues in the union movement are ready to go much further than him and co-operate more or less actively with the law.

Yet speaker after speaker insisted on demonstrating his militant credentials. It was a sad case of keeping up with the Jack Joneses. They all pinned their hopes on keeping the new laws at bay until the next Labour Government came along to repeal them. But the reality is likely to be exactly the opposite. They will succeed in postponing registration only for a few months; meantime they will leave themselves without the protection from suits and actions that the new laws provide; more internal strains and bitterness will be generated among unions than for a generation; and their actions will make the re-election of a Labour Government less likely than ever.

At least in this debate there were some like Mr John Bonfield of the National Graphical Association, who were ready to speak up for practical commonsense. There was no such luck in the arguments over the economy.

Congress sub-committee unanimously to a motion condemning stagnation, unemployment and inflation. But who is not against sin? What the unions might do to help get out of the vicious circle was never discussed.

Even in pursuit of objectives they had set themselves, the

ERIC
TUC

deliver on r they drive negotiations in As one union last week: "set £15 a week; 10 days for the we're blame haven't got. others, has o

Of course grounds for expressed it ment is in Industrial place them of legal dis pellant to present Gov them the s Whitehall a: unions have last 30 years been genui them.

But last not help the problems, it ones. Above than dimini yawning crei is a suprem tion to get leasers in it have told th

Private Shop assi ham super promised a: shoplifter th prits are ma

An eye for detail. That's what you need in the police.

Attending to all the details, knowing that missing one point, however small, could mean the difference between a solved and an unsolved crime. Checking the facts, then checking them again. It takes a special kind of person to get so involved in pursuing a job to its conclusion.

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حکومت پاکستان

ALL reminder of the dangers at sea as passengers as they sail from the Italian port of Brindisi. It is the hulk of the Greek car ferry, the Heleanna, which caught fire a fortnight ago with the loss of 25 lives. Greek officials say it was just another unlucky accident. But three dangerous factors and the flames on the Heleanna and factors are so common on passenger ferries in the Mediterranean that there are strong odds of an even greater tragedy. Overcrowding is the greatest peril. It's standing room on the Heleanna, the ferry boat which sailed to the Greek islands, packed its decks, but it has seats for fewer than 100.

DAWE reports from Athens:



Sailing daily—the ferries of chance

LAST SUNDAY morning, a small crowd of ferry passengers gathered on the deck of the Heleanna, a Greek car ferry, as it sailed through the narrow straits of the Aegean Sea. The ship was packed with passengers, and the atmosphere was tense. The ferry was carrying a large number of passengers, and the crew was struggling to manage the situation. The ship was carrying a large number of passengers, and the crew was struggling to manage the situation. The ship was carrying a large number of passengers, and the crew was struggling to manage the situation.

for all the facilities planned. So they enlarged the night-club, building it out further forward on the ship. When the captain later arrived to look over his new command, he was horrified to discover that he could not actually see the bow of his ship from the bridge. It was hidden by the night-club. The bridge was hastily built out another six feet.

Many shipping experts believe that the conversion of tankers into passenger ships—like the Heleanna—involve special risks. The criteria governing the stability of a ship with a self-balancing liquid cargo are vastly different from the criteria for a passenger and car ferry. The plating in a passenger ship should also be stronger than in a tanker and the conversions can create extra fire risks.

ONCE the budding shipping magnate has converted his old boat, he has to operate it as cheaply as possible, and that means finding cheap labour. It is no longer so easy, even in Greece, where many people head for places like the Volkswagen factories in Germany where the low wages are still more attractive than anything they can earn at home. So while the Greek fleet has expanded rapidly, fewer Greeks want to work on the ships and the companies have had to turn to Arab countries.

The Greek shipping magazine, Nafika Chronika, commenting a few days ago on the increasing number of accidents to Greek ships, said: "Most of them are caused by negligence and inexperience. In most cases, the culprits are greenhorn seamen and totally inexperienced coloured crews."

The new ship-owner often finds the competition tough when he finally gets into business—and the frightening things which can happen then are amply illustrated by an incident five weeks ago, on Sunday, August 8.

The 3,284-ton ferry Naias, one of only two boats owned by Mr. Kostas Nakas' Kriton Company, was on her way back to Piraeus from the Aegean island of Tinos. The slightly newer and faster ferry, Apollon, was making the journey at the same time, so the Naias left early to try to beat her.

Apollon gradually caught up, but as she began to pass the Naias, the older boat swerved in front. Passengers on the Apollon said it was only the captain's quick avoiding action which prevented a collision at speed. Some passengers later lodged an official complaint with the harbour-master at Piraeus.

An equally terrifying way of ensuring a profit is to overload the boats whenever the opportunity arises. Anyone who has travelled on ferries around Greece can recount tales of hundreds of people being packed together.

Mr. Richard Stubbs, a Briton who organises the world's largest shipping exhibition in Greece, and who is currently there with his wife, vividly remembers travelling back from Hydra to Piraeus on the small, 352-ton Mario, with a Greek diplomat who later became one of the country's senior ambassadors. The two of them were so alarmed as hundreds of people poured on that they were convinced the boat would capsize if the wind got up. When they arrived, trembling, in Piraeus, they decided to count the number of passengers as they disembarked. They counted about 2,000 people. The Mario was certified to carry 450.

IT IS HARD to believe that such overcrowding can occur while there are such strict international rules on safety. The SOLAS rules drawn up at the International Conference on Safety of Life at Sea, in London in 1960, replaced the first international regulations agreed 12 years previously.

As for life-saving equipment, the basic requirement is enough lifeboats for everyone on board. But then you come to the loopholes. The Heleanna is a classic case, for she sails on what are officially termed "short international voyages"—that means she goes no further than 600 miles on each trip and is always within 200 miles of an "emergency" port.

The number of lifeboats required for these voyages is based on the length of the ship: in the case of the 549 feet Heleanna, the number is 16. But the SOLAS rules then add that when it is "impracticable or unreasonable" to have this number of lifeboats

among the Greek islands for example, the Government's own rules do not seem to be applied. On one small car ferry, making the hour and a half run from Piraeus to the island of Aegina last week, I saw two lifeboats, 15 life rafts and a few lifebuoys—enough to keep a maximum of 250 people afloat. The ship has chairs and wooden benches to seat 800 people and sails regularly at weekends with more passengers than seats.

The overcrowding is not restricted to Greece. The Rome

newspaper, Il Messaggero said last week that ferries operating on short routes in the Bay of Naples and on longer journeys to Sardinia were packing in people "like sardines."

THE MEDITERRANEAN is not completely full of novice ship-owners, desperately cutting corners, to make a name and a fortune for themselves. Some—like Aristomenis Karageorgis—are taking a more responsible approach. He has just bought four old

British-built Ellerman Wilson Line ships to use as car ferries on the Italy to Greece run.

He stresses that he will not seek the usual dispensation to carry extra passengers in the summer months, that the ferries will sail on time and the comfort of the passengers will be the first priority. If he keeps his promises, it will indeed be a revolution in the Greek car ferry business.

The Greek government is also trying to control the present chaotic situation. Older boats are being phased out and by

1975 no Greek-registered ship more than 35 years old should be sailing on short international routes to places like Italy and Cyprus. The Italians don't seem quite so certain about what to do with their black sheep—the 82-year-old s/s Rumba.

Greece is establishing more naval schools to try to ensure that all seamen are adequately trained, but it is obvious that all these efforts still do not keep pace with the rapid expansion in passenger shipping. If safety is to return to pas-

senger shipping in the Mediterranean, the international regulations must be applied more rigidly. Colonel Onorio Carlesino, the strict harbourmaster at Brindisi, who has been handling the Heleanna affair, says: "It took 12 years up to 1960 for the first international agreement on safety to become out-dated. Another 12 years have almost passed, so the shipping nations of the world should now meet to revise the rules again. And this time they must ensure that the rules are not so full of loopholes."



Heleanna ablaze: 25 lives were lost

1 fortune. Many small Greek ship-owners, who some millionaires after out with one ship. The success is simple, but risks.

additional way in to the is by buying an old ship. It seems to matter how the ship was built in 1936 Belfast yard of Harland and Wolff, and sailed as the Royal on the Irish Sea.

It had outlived its usefulness in Britain when some bought it last year to their own shipping company, Link Lines.

is young compared with Rumba, also operating Italy-Greece run: from 1941 in the heel of Italy and Iugoslavia. The ship was built in 1908: it is since it left a Copenhagen for its first ferry in Scandinavia.

Of course, necessary to conversion work on the before introducing them to service. The work is supervised by a classification society such as Lloyd's or the American Bureau of Shipping.

Occasionally the ship is registered in a country other than that for that country to get certificates. Countries have clearly devised governing the conversions, but the exact application of the rules varies. The Heleanna and the Rumba were in Cyprus and Panama.

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Irish TA rebels may be helping gunmen in Ulster

By Murray Sayle, Letterkenny, Co. Donegal

WORRIED Southern Irish army chiefs have ordered an urgent inquiry after receiving an intelligence report that ammunition supplied to the auxiliary territorialists has found its way over the border into Northern Ireland and that territorialists themselves have probably gone over to fight the British Army.

The intelligence reports relate to the confused situation in Donegal, where close relatives of the Catholics of the Bogside in Londonderry provide a natural framework for cross-border movement of ammunition and guerrillas to use it.

The territorialists, known as Foras Cosanta Aitíúla—FCA—are a 19,000-strong part-time army raised in support of the 8,000-strong all-volunteer regular

Irish Army. The FCA is equipped with 303 Lee Enfield rifles and a small number of FN high performance rifles. Ammunition to fit either would also fit weapons which might have been stolen from the British Army in IRA arms raids over the years. Wide spread dissatisfaction in the FCA about the inactivity of the Irish regular army and the auxiliaries in the face of events in Northern Ireland, has been reported, and there have been many resignations in recent weeks.

In principle, men permanently resident in Northern Ireland are discouraged from joining the FCA, though there is no Southern Irish law to this effect, as the Dublin Government regards all inhabitants of Ireland as actual or potential Irish citizens.



Patrols keep a Ferret-type eye on the border near Newry

Some members of the FCA are undoubtedly either Derry men or have the strongest possible Derry connections. Only an invisible border line separates Derry from its Donegal hinterland and the arrival of volunteers from Donegal to fight in Derry would be ridiculous. I have myself, wearing a khaki combat-style jacket, repeatedly crossed the border in the last few days, either in a Dublin registered car, or on a bicycle, and I have not yet been stopped, searched or questioned.

Irish army supervision of their side of the border is virtually non-existent. The Irish garrison in Letterkenny, for instance, has been reduced from 200 men to 80 in the past fortnight. This corresponds to a general standoff

by the Irish army all along the border, presumably to avoid clashes with the British army while delicate political negotiations are in progress.

Such patrolling of the border as is done on the Eire side is carried out not by regular Irish police, who patrol along sections of the border as are accessible by bicycle.

The discrepancies in the returns for ammunition issued to the FCA for training purposes are proving difficult to track down; fearful of the ammunition getting into the wrong hands, the Irish army has for a long time made no allowance of ammunition for target competition practice, and it has become customary to hide the returns to allow for a surplus for private practice.

Powell blames it on Heath

MR ENOCH POWELL was in Ulster last night, launching the strongest attack yet made by a British politician on Mr Heath's policy in Northern Ireland. He criticised the Prime Minister's talks with Mr Lynch as "a grave error of judgment" and said that talking with the Prime Minister of a country which wished to "annex" Ulster could be interpreted as a sign that the British were preparing to "get out."

Mr Powell, who was speaking at a Unionist rally in Omagh, began by saying that it was "remarkable that there should appear to be anything remarkable" about a Conservative MP from Staffordshire addressing his political colleagues in County Tyrone. Not only did too few MPs visit Northern Ireland, but "in recent months members of Her Majesty's Government have been conspicuous for their absence from Northern Ireland."

He went on:

"The fact remains that the people of Northern Ireland are in the front line. An assault upon the United Kingdom is in progress. . . . In such circumstances front line troops have a right to expect from time to time the presence and encouragement of their commander-in-chief, no less than of his principal subordinates. Otherwise they may too easily get the idea that they are being left to their own devices and that somebody somewhere does not want to know. What is more dangerous

still, and is beginning to happen, is that the impression is conveyed, to friend and foe alike, that Her Majesty's Government does not really regard Ulster as the front line of defence of the United Kingdom, does not really regard the war as their war, our war, at all.

The impression I have mentioned is exactly that which the enemy exerts himself by every possible means to create. It ought to be the object of Her Majesty's Government to convey, by deed as well as word, the identification of Northern Ireland with the rest of the United Kingdom. . . .

The Government and people of the Irish Republic desire and intend to detach these six counties from the United Kingdom and amalgamate them with the Republic.

They have made no secret of this. Indeed, it is the sort of intention of which it is not possible to make a secret. Naturally they do not propose to do so by overt force themselves, but the route to their objective is opened by whatever means, they will, equally naturally, welcome and exploit that route.

If a campaign of murder, violence and terror were to ravage law and order in Northern Ireland, there would be no need for the government of the Republic to accept responsibility for it; but they would be duty bound to take every means to turn that opportunity to good account to bring nearer

the annexation of the Six Counties. . . . In fact they know that, were they to fail in this prime duty of any government of the Republic, they would speedily be superseded by another government which would not fail.

All this being so, it is an exhibition of almost stupefying innocence for Her Majesty's Government to expect the assistance of the Irish Republic in ending terrorism and disorder in Ulster. But innocence, though it may be neutral or even admirable in individuals, is a dangerous quality in governments. However poker-faced was the official outcome of the talks this week, the fact that they took place at all was a grave error of judgment.

When the British Government is seen taking counsel about peace and security in a part of the United Kingdom with the Prime Minister of the very country which is dedicated to the annexation of that part and cannot fail to approve the objects and consequences of the disorder, what must people think? I will tell you. They think, "Oh, so the British are wobbling and preparing to get out; else why would they be parleying with the residual beneficiary of their embarrassments?" That may be mistaken. I trust it is. But can you blame, anyone, or force, who draws that conclusion. . . . To imagine that the fixed and

settled intent of those whose purpose is to use violence and terror to annex Northern Ireland could be deflected or appeased by "reforms" was from the start a belief so patently childish as to raise doubts whether those who professed it could really be in earnest.

There is one "reform," and one only, which would appease the authors of violence and disorder. It is the measure by which any enemy can be appeased: to give in. . . . Violence begins, grows and gathers momentum because it is fed by hope of success.

Up to the present its hope has been fostered and raised by the actions of the British Government, which in the deeds that speak louder than words, affords encouragement to the enemies of Ulster. The truest, deepest responsibility for the deeds of violence in Ulster does not lie in the back streets of Belfast or Dublin; it does not lie in Northern Ireland, nor in the Republic. It lies at Westminster. It lies with Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and with the Parliament of the United Kingdom. Only when their policies and actions, as well as their professions, bring to the British friend and foe alike that the realities of this province are understood and that the unity of the realm will be maintained will the guilt of innocent blood depart from Westminster. . . .

Faulkner ready for Catholic deal

By John Whale

MR FAULKNER, Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, has a detailed plan ready which would bring Catholics into the Stormont Senate (the Upper House) and allow them to take junior ministerial jobs in what is now an exclusively Protestant government.

At the same time, an enlargement of the Stormont House of Commons, perhaps by proportional representation, would increase Catholic numbers there, too. Mr Faulkner may well deploy the plan at his meeting with Mr Heath and Mr Lynch, Prime Minister of the Republic of Ireland.

Although there is more diplomatic activity to come, that meeting now seems certain to take place—probably just before the special Westminster session arranged for Wednesday and Thursday week.

Oddly enough, officials in Dublin have been working on a similar Stormont Senate scheme. But the Lynch Government wants civil servants from all three capitals to follow up the three-man meeting by sifting all available ideas for political restructuring in the North, including the suggestion from Mr Wilson, leader of the Opposition, for a Parliamentary Commission which would limit Stormont's present powers. Mr Faulkner hopes to prevent any talk of limitation.

If this and other difficulties can be solved, Mr Lynch is ready to make what is by the standards of Irish politics, a big concession. He is prepared to say that, given further political change in the North, the Republic will renounce its re-unification aim for the foreseeable future. Since this would soothe certain Protestant fears, it is in the answer to the repeated Protestant question: "What have talks about the North got to do with Lynch, anyway?" And

Dublin sees another answer if change in the North can be presented as partly Mr Lynch work, opinion in the South to allow him to move more strongly against the IRA than at present. Members of the public would be prepared to give information against terrorists and would be ready to convict.

But the Lynch government not disposed to venture on step—renunciation or measures—without some promise of improved political conditions in the North in return. Extremists on both sides are unimpressed. Each of the IRA and other irregulars claim that they understand and represent Northern Catholics, and intend to fight on—partly to good that claim, against rivals. Against this, the hard Protestants believe that change is pointless in count the IRA, and, therefore, resisted. Only military means, Mr Faulkner hopes, will reconcile them to the three talks by increasing the size and scope of the locally-constituted Ulster Defence Regiment.

But this would involve recruitment to the Reg and loyalist Protestants want to join it in its own form. They want it freed from British Army control. London refuses. Deadlock. The major point of dispute is the Province now is in these Protestant frustration affect the situation. The less confidence in Belfast, London or Dublin that Protestants are in the end am to reason and the law. Though in Belfast, has thought to prepare plans both for a strike against Protestants, should restiveness become more and for the containment of Protestant attacks.

'Internees must be free

AN APPEAL to the British Government to seek an end to internment in Northern Ireland was made yesterday by the Association for Legal Justice in Northern Ireland. It said men were still being arrested and brutally treated, relatives were refused information as to their whereabouts, and lawyers were denied access. "The rule of law is being flouted by the law enforcement agencies themselves."

The association said that opposition representatives in the Northern Ireland Parliament insisted that internment must end before they would join talks on how to give a bigger role to the Roman Catholic minority were being put under "disturbing pressure" to yield. "The association condemns in the strongest pos-

sible terms the actions of appointed spokesmen in Northern Ireland, and politicians, who are press MPs to forget about the de in the interests of p expediency."

Mr Brian Faulkner, the Northern Ireland Premier, said yesterday that internment aimed at the protection of from those engaged in evilities—whether as planners, organisers, or as the dupes.

He conceded that internment was a distasteful measure. "Naturally many well-intentioned people ask, 'Is there not a way?' They should remember that the due processes were tried for a very long

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Shouldn't you become a reader? The THES: Friday's paper. 8p.

THE TIMES Higher Education SUPPLEMENT

Vaizey attacks 'suspect' student costs report

Mr Vaizey, Secretary of State for Education, has attacked a report which claims that the cost of higher education in Britain is "suspect" and that the government should consider a radical restructuring of the system. He said the report, which was published by the Higher Education Funding Council, was "a very serious challenge to the way in which we finance higher education."

Mr Vaizey said that the report claimed that the cost of higher education in Britain was "suspect" and that the government should consider a radical restructuring of the system. He said that the report was "a very serious challenge to the way in which we finance higher education."

US business schools hit by industry budget cuts

American business schools are being hit by industry budget cuts, according to a report by the Association to Advance Collegiate Schools of Business International (AACSB). The report says that many business schools are facing a sharp decline in income from industry donations and sponsorships.

Higher education: the case for a new journal

The Higher Education Supplement is a new journal that will provide news and developments in higher education. It will cover a wide range of topics, including arts and sciences, technology, teaching and research, and administration and policy. The journal is expected to start publication in October 1971.

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Nicholas Tomalin

As well as cutting the finest ham sandwiches in South London, Mrs Mead is now probably the only lady grocer in the country who can boast to choose two

under this Act is about £300. During those 12 years the Council had, of course, acquired the freehold on the site and Mrs Mead's lease had expired.

BAA Alex Fine

SAA Alex Finer

STANLEY

Full C of T	V	—	—	—	—
ewick	V	—	—	—	—
anchester Poly	V	V	V	W	W
eads Poly	V	V	V	V	V
alcester Poly	V	V	V	V	V
etchworth	V	V	—	—	—

evolution. Commander of 16 armies during the Civil War of 1918-1921. The most able of Lenin's party leaders, but criticized by Lenin for "excessive self-interest."

1000

A black and white photograph of a bus shelter. The shelter has a flat roof and a side wall made of vertical panels. A group of people, including a man in a suit and a child, are standing inside. A 'BUS STOP' sign is visible on a pole to the left.

Bus shelter with Makrolon sheet supplied by M. & B. Plastics Ltd.

Beating the vandals with Makrolon

Then Makrolon LS transparent and patterned sheets were installed. They staunchly resist all types of impact and attacks by vandals. These sheets are stabilised for outdoor use, and as a representative of the Borough says, "Makrolon sheet has proved to be a most satisfactory material when vandal resistance must be combined with transparency"

Intact in the debris
Other European users of Makrolon have similar success stories. One advertising concern has received many requests for their tram and bus stop shelters which incorporate Makrolon transparent panels. Scheduled tests to prove the suitability of Makrolon were decisive enough, including striking it with a hammer, but one unintentional test really proved the point. A lorry driver lost control and crashed into a bus shelter. Among the distorted steel frames lay a sheet of Makrolon quite intact and indeed, ready to be fitted into the next shelter. Makrolon LS sheets are also available in patterned form. As they are light, the sheets need no special transport and utilise freight space economically. Standard stocked sheets are available in sizes of 2m x 1.2m (79" x 47" approx.), in a range of thicknesses including 2 to 5mm. Makrolon is also available in granule form which is outstanding for many different types of industrial and consumer product mouldings.

makrolon

Lev Davidovich Bronstein—Trotsky. "A dangerous revolutionary," according to the files of the Tsarist Secret Police at the turn of the century. A political exile even before the Bolshevik Revolution. Commander of 16 armies during the civil war of 1918-1921. The most able of Lenin's war leaders, but criticised by Lenin for "excessive self-confidence." From 1929 till his death, a refugee from Stalin's wrath in Turkey and France, Norway and Mexico. Finally, in August 1940, a victim of Stalinist assassins. An intellectual and a man of action.

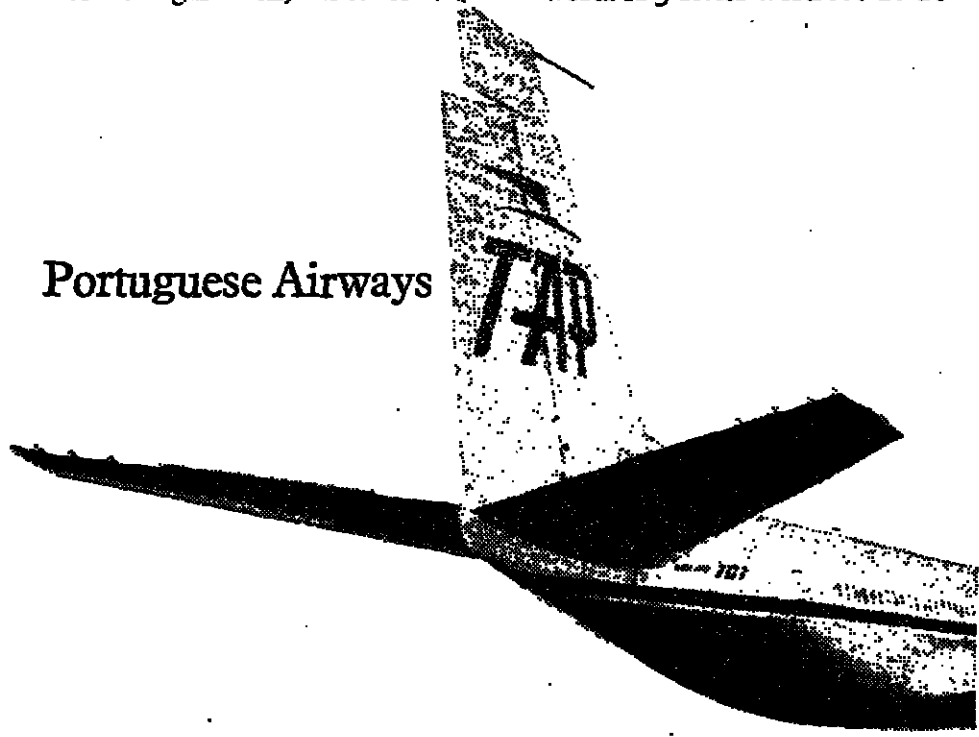
Flying to South America? We've a 3-letter word for you.

Before you book a flight to South America, have a brief word with your travel agent. And you can't get much briefer than TAP. It's a 3-letter word that speaks volumes. Maybe you've already flown with us to Portugal. Well, the same

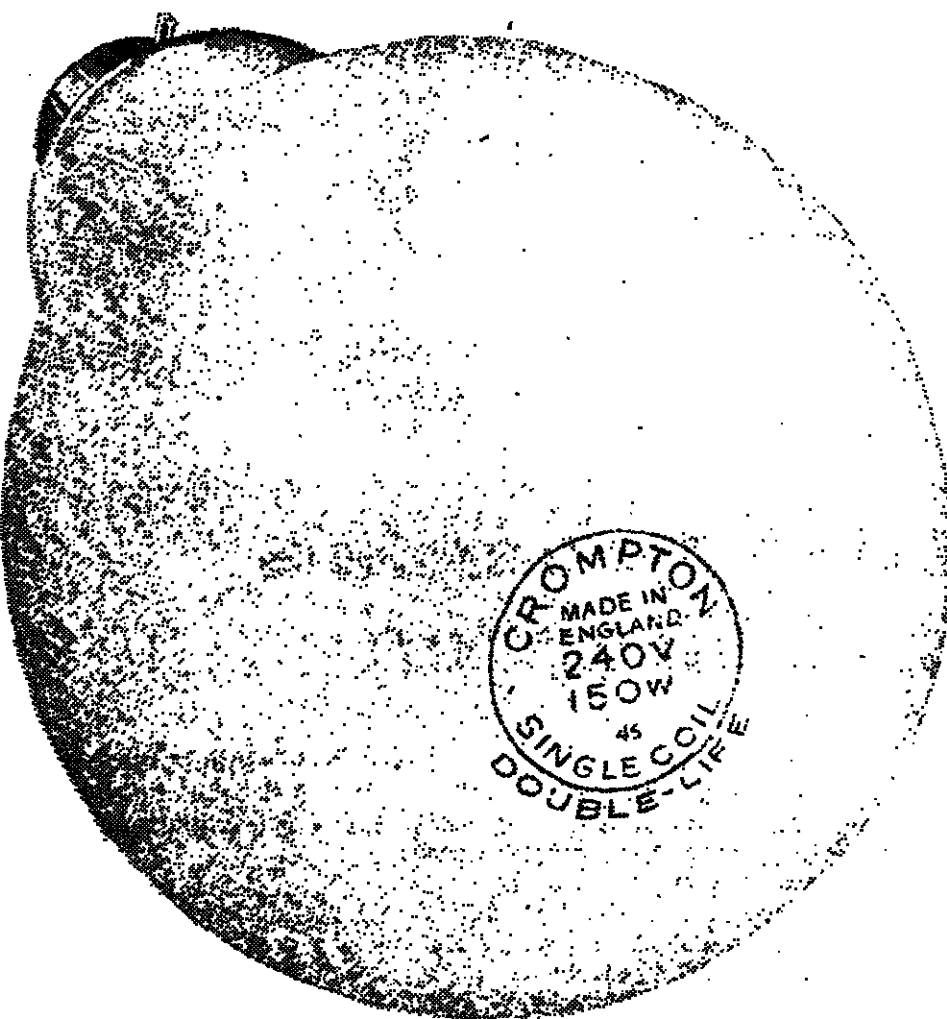
kind of service is ready for you all the way to Rio. Or to Buenos Aires. Or to Recife. Or to Sao Paulo.

To get to South America fast, comfortably and in style (Portuguese-style) just say the word. A 3-letter word... TAP.

Portuguese Airways



Crompton Double-Life bulbs last twice as long as ordinary bulbs.



So it pays to insist on Crompton Double-Life bulbs.

While ordinary bulbs last you a thousand hours—Crompton Double-Life bulbs of the same wattage are guaranteed to give you an average life of two thousand hours. They use no more current either, and cost

only about 20% more.

Available from all branches of Civic Stores and from most progressive electrical shops, they halve the bother of changing bulbs. And nearly halve the cost of replacement too.

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(Hawker Siddeley Group supplies mechanical, electrical and aerospace equipment with world-wide sales and service.)

SPECTRUM

SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa's resettlement camps—where Africans repatriated from the cities are forced to live—do not figure highly on tourist brochures. Conditions inside them have been exposed by Father Cosmas Desmond who is now under house arrest in South Africa. DENIS HERBSTSTEIN reports on what goes on behind the camp fences.

Inside the black camps

DIMBAZA CAMP, in the Eastern Cape, shows why Father Desmond is so critical—and why the South African government has reacted so swiftly to his revelations. Dimbaza looks pretty enough from the road. The houses are brightly painted, enclosed by a fringe of trees and two sparkling dams. But approach it along the rutted path and you are greeted by a sign "Entry without permit is prohibited. Trespassers will be prosecuted." Now you can see the trees are stunted, their branches lopped off to the trunk for firewood in the freezing winter. Hundreds of one and two-roomed and a small number of four-roomed houses of pressed concrete line the slopes of Dimbaza. Inside there are no ceilings, floors or doors. Some of the few clay huts collapsed after last year's heavy rains.

Mrs M. lives in a one-roomed house 18ft by ten with wooden walls one inch thick in a section called "Sasplengeni" (literally "in the planks"). It was the middle of the southern summer, yet the linoleum on the floor was unhealthily damp. She shared an outside toilet with the neighbours and did her cooking weather permitting on two stones in front of the door.

Mrs M. had come from Middelburg three years before because she lived on the wrong side of an arbitrary line beyond which "superfluous" Africans were not tolerated. We were told that we would come here and live in freedom and be happy. Mrs M.

laughed without bitterness. "Free we cannot see it."

As we chatted, members of her household came in and dropped to the ground. How many live in your house? She counted on her fingers, slowly, trying to recall who slept in the double bed, who in this corner, who against that box. They were all counting, fingers jabbing outwards, but in the end they couldn't agree... to this day I still do not know whether seven, eight or a dozen human beings called that shack "home."

Every two months she receives a pension of £5.25p, while a young woman in the family earns £3.25p for weeding. The rent is 55p a month. Her household depended on this combined monthly income of less than £8.

A white Christ was on the wall. And South African Airways posters... "six miles high 11 times a week to 11 European cities... Paris... art in the streets... folk in the clubs... a view from the Eiffel Tower... Rome... miles of spaghetti... la Dolce Vita." That day they had eaten mealie meal and coffee for breakfast. It was now just past the middle of the month and not a penny was left to Mrs M. Her howl will live for six weeks away.

How will you live? "I will borrow, grow a bit of spinach outside..."

Dimbaza is a town of 10,000 people, which could end up with 30,000. Women and children abound, as do the old and infirm, and former political prisoners

Africans in Kuruman reserve: for this family less than £2 per week

exiled here from the cities. But the overwhelming majority of those "surplus" appendages, pushed out of "white" South Africa, are nowhere to be seen. In this crazy world, they return, quite legally, to work in the towns, sometimes even to their previous jobs. So they now see their families for three weeks in the year. Migratory labour, the scourge of African family life, is being actively encouraged.

But work is a two-edged sword. For if just one member of a household finds a job, rations are invariably stopped, even if the money-earner is a woman on the day weeding. Mr W. R. earned £9, about £2.50 of which went on rent, and with the rest he had to feed and clothe his wife, seven children and one grandchild. The value of the rations he would have received had he not been employed was £6.50.

Rations are made up of corn meal, beans, fat, skimmed milk and salt—no sugar, tea or coffee. Overloaded with carbohydrates and deficient in proteins and calcium, a diet more exactly designed to produce malnutrition could not have been imagined.

In the first half of last year there were 345 known cases of the malnutrition disease, pellagra. Kwashiorkor, caused by lack of protein and calories is far more serious, with a mortality rate among hospital admissions of 30 per cent. Permanent inhibition of growth and mental ability follow those who survive. I saw several children with ginger hair, the tell-tale sign of Kwashiorkor. With no permanent doctor in the camp it is difficult to know how many children die from protein-calorie malnutrition and gastroenteritis.

"Beauty Douglas was born 7.12.68," is the simple inscription on a cross. "She died 19.1.69." Most of the graves are nameless, just mounds of sand, some no more than three feet long. Since Dimbaza was opened in 1967, nearly 300 children have been buried in this graveyard. About 38 have died from malnutrition in the past two months.

A note on burial expenses in a church news letter: "Official fees, £1.15p for an adult; 80p for a child. Exceptions are made for people of no income. "In many cases any available

house furniture is used to dig a coffin, e.g. cupboards; secondhand plan bought in the township a 85p—depending on quality boxes may be bought at children's coffins; those afford a more respectably may buy new timber Durrheim's shop at £4 a coffin."

Small wonder Mrs J. widow, decamped for Port meth with her three was arrested, spent 20 jail, and on her Dimbaza said: "It was 20 jail, at least the mea regular, there was son and there were no ear pushing up in the wet mud."

There are some bright Inter Church Aid (regional World Com Churches) and the Red donate about £120 a month, white South Africa tributed food and clothes the camps in a National Compassion. A drop in it but at least a sign of people do care.

BEHAVIOUR

What's in a name—a life of misery?



A CHILD'S name, chosen to gratify its parents or impress the neighbours, can hang round its neck like a millstone. The name can be not merely a lifetime of stony jokes and teasing, but real suffering, unpopularity, and even mental illness.

First names like Mativilda, Philomena or Pinkney, and surnames like Handbag, Overflow or Placenta (all genuine) have prompted two psychologists at the University of Sussex—Christopher Bagley and Louise Evan-Wong—to undertake a survey of their effects on the people who bear them. They were following up some evidence which suggested that children with unusual names often suffered from psychiatric disturbances although they had no other apparent abnormality.

The hunch was not an unreasonable one. One study of American girls, for instance, had showed that as many as one in four was dissatisfied with one or both of the names they had, and that for many of them this meant a consequent shyness and embarrassment. A study at Harvard involving more than 3,000 students showed that there was a significant link between the drop-out rate of certain people before exams and those who had "idiosyncratic" names. And in Africa it has been found that with the Ashanti in Ghana children grow up with different personalities depending on the descriptive names they are given.

Bagley and Evan-Wong took the names of eighty or so psychiatrically disordered children and paired each one with a name taken at random from another group of children with nervous disorders. They then asked more than forty colleagues—doctors, nurses, other psychologists, and teachers—to look at this list and to say which name in each pair (if any) showed peculiarities.

Of the 166 names, these colleagues thought that on average thirty-seven of them were unusual in some way, and a group of some nineteen names in particular were consistently picked out as being peculiar. All these (names like Squeech, Stutter, Mucky,

Fidget, Pansey) belonged to the psychiatrically disordered group.

To confirm that children, too, saw these names as odd, the psychologists gave the same list of eighty-three pairs to a group of eleven-year-olds. To make the experiment more real they presented the question in a game-like way, asking a child to imagine that he had won a prize—a ticket to a holiday camp, where swimming and fun fairs and discotheques were all free; and then to say which child in each pair he would like to take with him. Overwhelmingly, the children with "ordinary" names were preferred.

Ordinary names then, court popularity. Being unpopular, however, is not the same as being mentally ill. Is there a possibility that some names—say those of the nineteen consistently seen as odd—have had serious consequences?

In another part of the experiment a different group of children was given 19 pairs of names: one out of each pair was taken from the list of particularly odd names, the other was a more common one. The children were told that one in each pair was always naughty, always in trouble, never did what the teacher wanted and was, in consequence, a thoroughly undesirable type. Would they guess which child of the two it was? On average the children opted for the "odd" name 16 times out of 19.

It appeared, therefore, that an unusual name could also affect the early popularity of a child at school and with friends. More important, it might conceivably have affected these children's attitudes towards themselves—their self-image as psychologists call it.

To test this, Bagley and Evan-Wong compared the clinical histories of the 19 children with the very odd names with those of the other 64 children, who had more ordinary names but were also psychiatrically ill. They compared the number of crises each child had gone through before his illness. A crisis was something like the child's separation from its mother for a long time at an early age, or having to live in very

crowded and materially poor conditions, being adopted or having to live for a time in an institution.

In fact the group of 19 children had had, on average, about half the number of such crises prior to the onset of their illness as the other 64. Indeed, only three of them came from "broken"

homes while nearly half in the other group had disturbed backgrounds.

Some psychiatric disturbance might, therefore, stem indirectly from odd names: one thing is certain, influence this is other children's reactions to the names and the way they treat those who possess them.

Dr Bagley has been keen to find out whether the same sort of process occurs in normal children—in an ordinary school, say. He has not published any results yet, but said this week that in one school—a comprehensive South of London—there does appear to be a link between names and other aspects of school life. He says that not only is there general agreement in the school as to which are the children with odd names, but that this also affects the treatment of these

children by both other "named" children, and Other children see the ones as less popular, mo figures, teachers (perhaps important) see them likely to be a behaviour in school or as more like plain naughty.

There is an important however. The reasons people give for not liking names are precisely the others give for preferring Reaction to one's name depends on other aspects of personality—which are relevant to mental health in any case, a lot of people say they don't like the cannot be too worried—one in ten of them even change it.

The brighter side of cancer

We're all affected by cancer at some time. If we avoid the disease ourselves, it's a good bet that it will attack someone close friend.

So it's in everyone's interest to ensure that ample facilities exist to care cancer patients. At present, there's a shortage. But thanks to this appeal the future's looking brighter. It will look brighter still if you send a donation straight away direct to:

The Lillian Board Cancer Clinic Appeal

c/o National Society for Cancer Relief, Michael Sobell House, 30 Dorset Square, London NW1

No. 11 in a series

Did you know that the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man will have to have special associate status with the EEC?

Are you, in fact, as informed as you should be of all the advantages and disadvantages of Britain's entry into the EEC?

The final decision will soon be made.

It will come after intensive debate in both Houses of Parliament and long discussions among private individuals.

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The issue is immense and, in deciding your attitude, The Times will be indispensable.

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HOVERLODD

حكيذا من الاصل

he stolen masterpieces:



SING: Titian's 'Madonna and Child between two saints' from the church of Pieve di Cadore, North Italy, on the night of September 3, 1971.



MISSING: Lucas Cranach the Elder's 'Venus with Cherub', one of 118 paintings stolen from Weimar during the war.



MISSING: Bellini's St. Sebastian and St. Vincent, stolen from a set of nine panels from the altar of the church of San Giovanni in Paolo Venice on the night of September 7, 1971.



MISSING: Albrecht Dürer's portrait of Duke John the Good, stolen from Gotha after the War and very possibly in North America.

Will they turn up like this Rubens?



FOUND: Rubens' St Gregory the poet, 'Liberated by allied troops with 306 other masterpieces from the Gotha Stadtmuseum, it was identified yesterday as hanging in the Albright Art Gallery, Buffalo, New York State.

NY, of a Rubens painting of St Gregory Nazianzenus.

The painting, however, was stolen from the Stadtmuseum of Gotha after the war when American troops occupied the town.

At the time the gallery announced that the picture had been acquired from a New York dealer, E. & A. Silberman in 1953. Mr Mackintosh Buck, assistant director of the Albright Gallery confirmed that the picture came from Gotha—it has the museum stamp on the back—but he was under the impression that the town had sold the collection years ago. He expressed surprise on hearing that his Rubens was on the German Government's wanted list.

But international co-operation in the recovery of works of art is almost as inadequate as the preventive action taken to stop the pictures disappearing in the first place. In Italy which has the greatest store of artistic wealth in the world the scene is a fairly desperate one.

The reasons range from the slowness of the bureaucracy to the indifference of the politicians and Italian public opinion, to the poverty of many churches. It is almost impossible to guard the hundreds and hundreds of churches in the 250 Italian dioceses which are now the main target of the thieves.

This year's budget allocates £2 million for buying pictures, maintenance, salaries for those not directly paid by the ministry, £1 million for restoring, for anti-theft devices, and for protecting art works belonging to the State; £12 million for restoring and looking after art works belonging to the church and other non-State bodies, and £160,000 for subsidies to other agencies of various descriptions.

Some palliatives have been adopted recently though. Since 1970 an extra £250,000 a year has been allocated for anti-theft devices but as a modern device costs up to £40,000, this means that the vast majority of churches, in particular, are unprotected.

For the time being it seems that the protection of the country's artistic heritage is bound to remain a secondary consideration in Italy. As one official rather bitterly put it: 'There's no votes to be lost or gained with stolen pictures, so it remains low on the politicians' list of priorities.'

But the problem is by no means one of just preventative action and the allocation of men and money to do this. In the undergrowth of Italian officialdom there are a number of competing organisations all vying with the recovery of art works and in two cases with the arrest of the thieves and receivers. The oldest and best established in terms of experience and know-how in the shadowy world of dubious dealers

and crooked collectors is Siviero's delegation for the recovery of works of art, set up by the Anglo-American governments at the end of the war with the aim of getting back thousands of works of art stolen and bought by the Nazis.

Siviero has managed to get back some 3,000 art works from the Germans, but he complains that he is constantly being sniped at by his rivals, who in any case have little expertise in the highly specialised field in which he operates. Until two years ago he had to manage on a budget of little more than £6,000 a year although he had officials from various ministries attached to his office. Then with the rise in thefts he found his budget increased tenfold but most of his assistants taken away.

The reason is not difficult to find. Both the police force and para-military carabinieri got in on the act in the late 1960s. But instead of merging forces with Siviero's organisation, the police and the carabinieri have all gone their own way. Both the police forces operate internationally through Interpol, but one of their troubles is that the countries where most of the stolen paintings end up—Switzerland, Germany, USA, Canada and South America—do not have similar squads of policemen dressed up as art experts (or vice-versa). Although the intention is certainly good it does seem that the special talents of Siviero and his organisation could blend well with those of the police.

A number of dealers in Rome are sceptical about the involvement or existence of art gangs. One of them, Marcello Sestieri, a leading international Rome dealer, made a clear distinction between pictures bought legally and exported illegally, and stolen pictures. The Sestieri Museum, he said, belonged only to the former category. No one had proved to his satisfaction that there existed gangs or private collectors ready to get involved in the latter.

But one Italian female senator, Tullia Romagnoli Carrettoni, in a speech to the Senate on June 18 1971 cited the names of three men domiciled in Switzerland, stating that all three had been involved in illicit art dealings. She called for their expulsion from Italy. Today all of them are free to come and go in Italy, and one maintains an office in Rome. No one doubts that if the Titian, and the Bellini have been passed on to the international art underworld that it will be very difficult to place them unless the theft was done on commission. It does seem that for some years to come the steady drain of Italy's patrimony will continue. There is a long way to go before the necessary organisation, both for preventive action and recovery, is set up.

One hopes that there will be something left to protect by the time the bureaucratic tangles, the public and official indifference and lethargy, the lack of money and staff have all been sorted out.

Andrew Hale
and Colin Simpson

CHILDREN

Sweet propaganda

LAST WEEK in Spectrum the steady march of tooth decay was charted. If there was one point on which all dental authorities agreed it was that sweets are a major cause of decay in children's teeth and that if children could be persuaded not to eat them then the incidence of decay could be dramatically reduced.

Yet the dental profession's campaign to convince children—and parents—of the dangers of sweets is being undermined by pro-sweets propaganda which is not only directed at children during their most receptive years but is of such a persuasive nature that one would be forgiven for thinking that sweets manufacturers themselves were behind it. Comics are the worst offenders but it will come as a considerable shock to many parents who do their best to contain their children's sweets consumption that school text books contain strong pro-sweets material.

The Ladybird Key Words reading scheme is widely used in schools throughout the country. The text has been prepared by Mr W. Murray, an experienced headmaster. Yet in book 3B, 'Boys and Girls', children may read the following references to sweets: p. 42: 'Jane is with Peter. Jane says, Here is a sweet shop. Please get some sweets Peter. Go into this shop for some sweets. Yes, we want some sweets says Peter.' p. 16: 'Peter and Jane are in the car with Daddy... They see a toy shop and a sweet shop.' In book 3C, 'Let Me Write', the very first sentence a child is required to write in the 'Give me' section is 'Give me some sweets.'

IPC Magazines publish 'Play-hour and Robin' which they describe as 'a storytime weekly'. The cover story each week is 'The Magic Roundabout' based on the BBC children's television series. The issue of April 10 this year reads: 'The Magic Roundabout children wanted some sweets so Zebedee took them to the Sweet Shop. See! It is made of all different kinds of sweets! 'Help yourselves,' said Zebedee, springing up and taking a liquorice chimney pot. 'There are all sorts of sweets for everyone!' 'The roof does taste nice,' said Rosalie, Paul and Basil. 'So do these mints!' smiled Florence.

Dougal had found a lump of sugar inside the shop. 'This is the sweetest sweet shop I've ever seen,' he said.

'Teddy Bear' is another IPC children's magazine. The issue of August 21 this year (as well as a reference to the prize in a teddy bear race) bears a big advertisement for Basset's Dolly Mixture. The advertisement is disguised as a comic strip called 'Penny Doll' and ends with Penny Doll saying to Peter: 'Thank you, Peter. You can have this box of lovely Dolly Mixture for being so helpful.'

Is there anything parents and dentists can do against this insidious form of sweets persuasion? 'I wish I knew,' says Dr John Yudkin, Professor of Nutrition at Queen Elizabeth College, London. 'I lie awake at night worrying about it because I believe that sugar causes not only caries (decay) but also coronary thrombosis. I'm beginning to think that—Big Brother or not—the problem can only be solved by legislation. Just as the law recognises that cocaine is bad for you then the law is should have something to say the same about sugar.'

In the meantime, Professor D. C. A. Picton, professor of Preventive and Experimental Dentistry at University College Hospital, London, offers this advice: 'Try to impose a complete ban on sweets for children under four. For those over four restrict the eating of sweets to a particular time of day, preferably tea-time. Or even better, restrict it to one tea-time a week, say Saturday. Then allow the child to eat as many sweets as he can in that limited time. There is clear evidence that this rationing system causes a marked reduction in children's caries.'

Phillip Knightley

Dental decay

In last week's issue we quoted Professor Gerald Winter of the Eastman Dental Institute as saying that there was no connection between tooth-brushing and dental decay in the front teeth. In fact Professor Winter's findings show that in very young children there is no relation between tooth-brushing and decay, with the exception of the front teeth where beneficial results have been recorded.

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The Director of Contracts,
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WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS
appear on page 32

CENTRAL ELECTRICITY GENERATING BOARD South Western Region



RESEARCH ENGINEERS

Applications are invited for the following posts in the Scientific Services Department:-

1. RESEARCH OFFICER Control Engineering Section (V.N. 272/71)

Applicants should possess a degree in engineering, mathematics or control technology. Practical experience in one or more of the following fields would be an advantage:-

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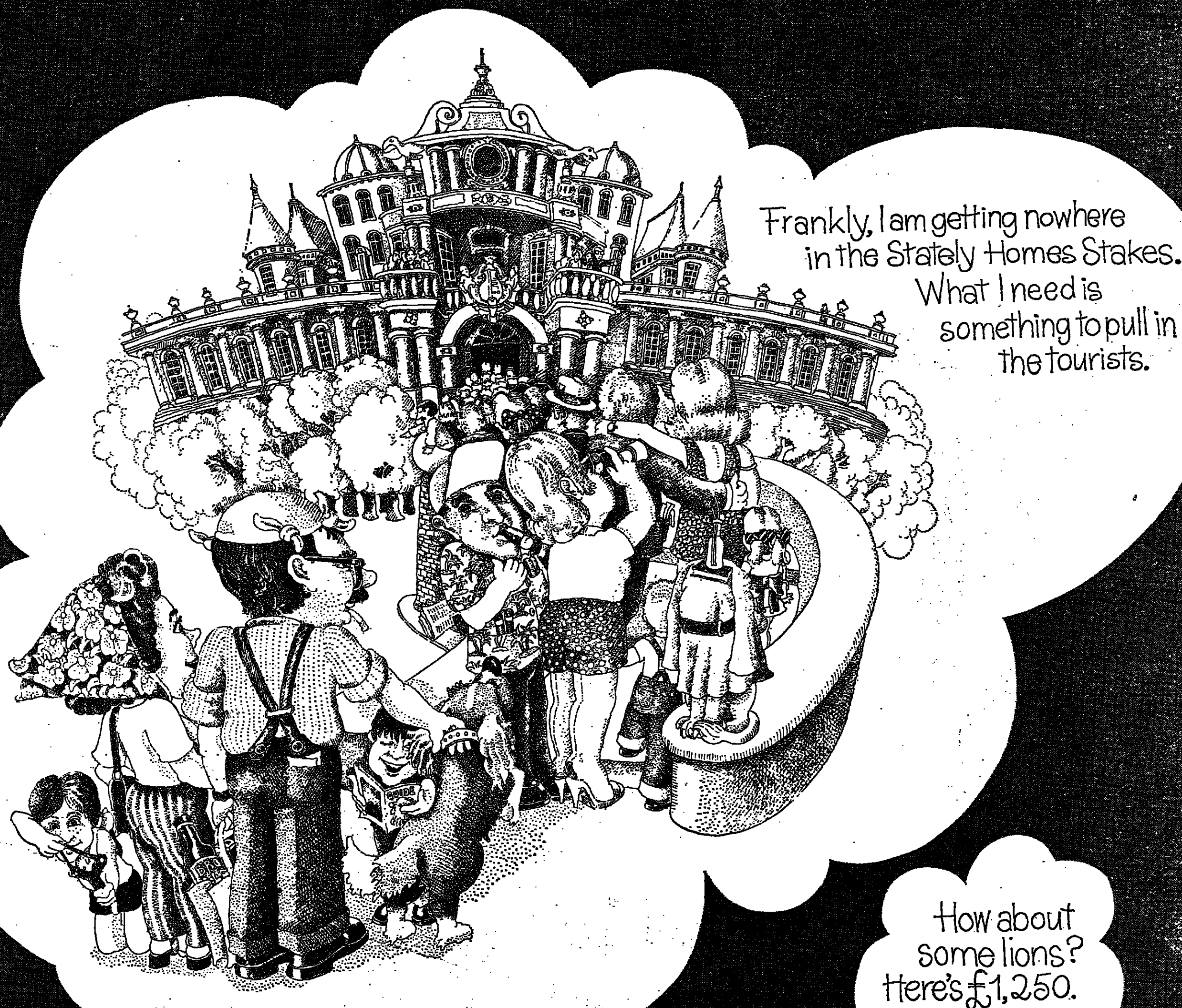
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When criticism isn't cricket

A TASTE of his own medicine for John Snow, the vicar's son, who is England's fastest bowler (the ball leaves his hand at about 80 mph), the man whose bumpers earned him the nickname Abominable Snowman when we brought the Ashes back from Down Under last year. Why? Australians claimed he bowled at their heads instead of the wicket.

He's been taking a few literary bumpers about his own person, following the publication of his slim volume of poems, *Contrasts*: little verses with titles like *Anne* and *The Willow* and an ode to Len Ealey, Cricketer and Coach. The Observer called them "feeble, banal and meekish, which wasn't very kind, but it was London Magazine's editor, Alan Ross, poet, and critic, one-time cricketer with Nottingham, who really flung them down at this literary tail-end.

Writing in this month's issue of the Cricketer Ross says: "These fifteen or so doodles are limp in rhythm, trite in sentiment and weak in grammar and just about everything else."

He adds that Snow ought to read some modern poetry: Ross's perhaps?

Is Ross being quite fair about Snow's modest efforts? "I'm being gentle," Ross told David Blundy. "I suppose it's extraordinary a cricketer writing poems. Like a monkey singing. But Snow's stuff is feeble. It's not absolute rubbish. There's a flicker of talent."

All's fair in cricket and criticism, Ross feels: he's had to duck

from literary bumpers, too: like this one, Cyril Connolly reviewing his book of poems *Norin* from Sussex: "Too many images and statements," says Connolly. "His comments and puns can be superficial... we become aware that Mr Ross's camera has a jaundiced filter."

Ross, who used to be a cricketer,

isn't a great fan of Snow on the field: says he doesn't pull out all the stops in county matches when he's playing for Sussex, though he's splendid when he's playing for England.

Snow, who showed his temper in a Test match this summer, sending the tiny Gavaskar flying when he went for a run, has shown remarkable restraint under the provocative literary attacks. "I don't care if they don't like it. I don't care if other cricketers laugh," said the poet-cricketer. He says he might bring out another volume soon.

What does Snow think of Ross's poetry? "Ross? I always get Alan Ross mixed up with Gordon Ross. I don't know Alan wrote poetry. We read him a sample. 'Not bad,' said Snow after a long pause. 'But it's not very lively, is it?'"

CLOSE OF PLAY SCORE

from ROAD TO LYALLPUR, by Snow
What if eternal darkness slipped your face
Or a noseless man touched your hand,
Would the puking rise
From where it lies,
Would you feel small
A part of the damned?

from NORTH FROM SICILY, by Ross
I look again and feel the first
Faint sneers of rust in autumn's deadly tune

Test	Blat	Wicket	Poems	Response	Response
MR A. BURN, poet and cricketer aged 45	6	6	120	95	5
SNOW, J., cricketer and poet, aged 35	58	115	18	8	100

ANTHONY OLIVER, the actor, and an expert on Staffordshire, has just completed a glossy work on the subject: on one occasion, he says, he appeared on the antique-guessing game *Going for a Song* and got top score three weeks running. That entitled him to a prize, which he accepted with pleasure. Unwilling to let it go, he found it to be a fake Staffordshire figure—circa 1960.

NICEST holiday story so far: a Hampshire vicar who politely agreed to judge the home-made wines at a local fête was, trying to back his car out of the car-park afterwards, when the friendly neighbourhood cop tapped him on his shoulder: "Would you mind blowing into this, sir?" A few weeks later the good cleric surrendered his licence for a year.

Jung-at-heart

JUNGIAN analysts were out in force in London last week at their Fifth International Congress, trying to work out some of their own problems. According to Mary Williams, one of the thriving band of London Jungians, their problems are pretty serious and it's often the best analysts who have some of the worst problems. The thing is, that if the analyst is very good then the patient is racked by primary envy and tries to sabotage the analysis. Mrs Williams explains: The patient feels the degrading aspect of the phallic mother archetype and probably suffered from a dullness in the life-giving breast eye. Jungians know the problem well. There is one drawback to Jungian analysis, apparently.

Jungians tend to feel inadequate when the patient tries to transfer his problems on to them. It's such a strain for analysts that she does a brisk trade down at the Tavistock Clinic analysing other analysts.

Agonising it sometimes is, but she'd rather be an analyst than anything else. Certainly not a businessman: they lead such busy lives and neglect their wives and children. And not a film star: strong tendencies to primary envy. Not anything like an accountant: meticulous in their work, messy in their private lives. She wouldn't fancy the Church either: vicars are tortured by doubt. A journalist, perhaps? No, they ask so many questions, they lose their own identities.

A RARE dilemma for the gentle ladies in the chorus of the Scottish Opera: some of them sneaked a preview of the costume designs for Stravinsky's *Rake's Progress* and saw to their horror what appeared to be... bare bosoms! A hasty meeting was called, and producer David Pountney explained they were false strap-on bosoms for one short scene in the brothel, rather larger than life to match a larger-than-life opera. The ladies conferred and voted by a small majority that they were "obscene" ranging to "not quite nice." So on Wednesday Pountney offered a "compromise." Breasts would still have to be worn but ladies who felt that they were compromised could be stationed in suitably inconspicuous parts of the stage.

Michael Bateman

Atticus

ng ary

early-forgotten voice of the 1930s, the 30-year-old psychologist whose poems with LSD made him a new book called

is written and published by Englishmen, Brian 36, a painter, and David 36, a New Society staff and describes the mind-effects of four years in prison (Barritt's experience of language and in the writing of it is excited writers in Aldiss, William Burroughs and Colin McInnes. has his own ideas on and was excited by this which tries to reach "into the mind." Time once said sarcastically "could communicate this, with amnesia, with a funny, he hadn't been able to communicate with me. Five years ago he seemed to a mind-blowing ears in prison, plus a fine for taking half-an-hour across the border. cars ago Leary escaped minimum-security prison and was happily fled to where exiled Black leader Eldridge Cleaver hurt; but he and Cleaver eye-to-eye and Cleaver under arrest for non-binary behaviour. explains in his contribution book *Whisper*, he has seven distinct languages: military, economic, cultural, spiritual and neuro-geoms Cleaver could only deal/military and Leary neurological. wrote his piece, a kind poem called *Wanderers*, in March, then decided for the easier climate of San; he made the mistake through Switzerland, fell ill, and while she operating Leary was arrested by the Swiss hereupon the Americans an extradition order on

s have put up £7,500 bail and in Switzerland where a way with money you misse it, you actually pay out the darkest cloud has blining. In Switzerland if \$1 money is held for a Rosemary Leary, they one per cent interest.



Kevin Brodie

EAST African-Asians are the least militant of all coloured people, says Dr Kreuz. Parin (left), fashionably militant in her American combat outfit, isn't sure. "Most coloured people in this country are too passive. They should stick up for themselves more. I still find people very patronising. When I was in the Midlands last year a woman complained to me about scrounging immigrants. 'Do you want me to go home?' I asked. 'Oh,' she said, 'you're different. If you just dyed your hair, you'd look as if you'd been on a long holiday in Jersey.' Parin wonders if it didn't occur to her that she might not want to look as if she'd been on a long holiday in Jersey.

Parinoic

PARIN (above), is twenty-eight, comes from Tanzania, and works on *The Sunday Times*. She is, according to Dr Ernest Kreuz, one of tomorrow's intellectuals, and this is indeed good news. Kreuz, a senior lecturer in sociology, created a stir last week with his widely-publicised views on race, which challenge Professor H. J. Eysenck's view that coloured people have a low intelligence quotient and this is due to hereditary factors. Kreuz says Eysenck hasn't taken everything into account—environment, group culture, community life, kinship, and the coloured group with the most in Britain is the East African-Asians. (Kreuz said he had hoped to have a TV confrontation with the learned professor last week but Eysenck couldn't be got to the cameras.) Kreuz himself is forty, born of a Rumanian Jewish family, and he sees in their adaptability certain similarities between the Jewish

race and the East African Asians. "I expect them to move very rapidly up the social scale in Britain," he says. "They will be tomorrow's intellectuals." Parin says wisely that "intellectual" might be the wrong word. "British society has a respect for people who can make money. Jews are good at this, and so are East African-Asians. Parin's grandfather was a trader in Zanzibar; her father settled in Tanganyika, and like other East African-Asians in the community "dogged himself to send his children to university." Parin is eighth and youngest, and one of the six who made it to university. Parin came to England at the age of sixteen, and asked if she could take the "A" level course in nine months. An old colonial type at the student advisory board advised her to attempt no such thing. "My dear, even English girls take two or three years to do it." But she did it, it passed, and won a place at Leicester University.

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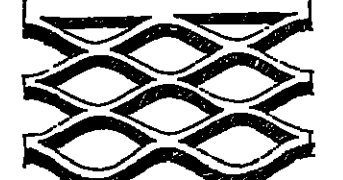
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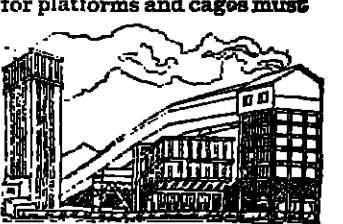
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THE SUNDAY TIMES

Lesson in diplomacy

MR GEOFFREY JACKSON'S instant knighthood symbolises his countrymen's admiration for him. To endure solitary confinement for eight months, without knowing the term of one's imprisonment, calls for very special spiritual as well as physical resources. The Ambassador's fortitude in captivity strengthens the arguments of those who, while admitting that each case of diplomatic kidnapping must be judged according to its particular context, in general counsel against yielding to political blackmail whatever the risks to the innocent victim.

Unfortunately such kidnappings have become, in certain troubled areas of the world, an occupational hazard of diplomacy. There is not a great deal, short of withdrawing their diplomatic missions altogether from those areas, that third countries can do to prevent such violent acts taking place. Some means of precautions are obvious, such as the Ambassador and his staff avoiding the establishment of a regular routine in their movements about the capital and between their homes and offices. But total security, in face of desperate or fanatical elements, is unattainable. When the worst happens, there is equally not very much that the government of a kidnapped diplomat can do, other than to adopt the dubious course of trying to persuade the host government to pay the kidnapper's price. In Mr Jackson's case the British Government rightly forbore from such a course, whatever the pressures upon it to "do something." The Uruguayan Government comes out of the affair ingloriously. The real hero is Mr Jackson himself, who has, by his courage and resolve, contributed notably to the maintenance of the rule of law and international usage.

Unwinding in Ulster

THREE-SIDED talks between London, Dublin and Belfast will represent a concession by all three governments. In holding them London will acknowledge Dublin's legitimate interest in the future of the North; Dublin will overlook its objection to granting Stormont any semblance of parity; and Belfast will embark on a dialogue which, when it was attempted by Terence O'Neill, was the beginning of his downfall.

These concessions alone indicate that the talks are the best step forward Mr Heath could immediately have made. They should give relevance to the seemingly feeble initiative by Mr Maude to hold talks with all sides in Ulster—a process in which the Home Secretary should surely have been involved ever since he came to office. In denouncing them yesterday at Omagh, Mr Enoch Powell, more Orange than Orange and twice as articulate, once again brought his powers of impolitic exaggeration to bear upon precisely the issue where they may have the most destructive effect.

The occasion will be tragically pointless if the three Prime Ministers cannot rise above the mouthing of intransigent positions. There is a danger of this in any situation where doctrine and history sink so deep as they do in Ireland. Mr Heath's role remains here, as it must always be if Ulster is to be pacified, much the most significant. Government circles in London indignantly reject suggestions that his conduct so far has been inflexible. They insist that the Prime Minister is not only aware of the need for political solutions, but recognises that Stormont, as at present constituted, is inadequate: the institutional framework needs to be rebuilt. Setting up the tripartite talks is the first public indication that mere legalism does not, after all, dominate thinking in Downing Street.

Mr Faulkner's speech on Friday shows that he will put any reforming plans Mr Heath has to a formidable test. He attacked Mr Wilson's proposals for Westminster to take a more active part in Ulster affairs. Standing squarely on Stormont's independence, he indicated that only very minor changes will be acceptable. Yet Mr Wilson's programme cannot be ruled out simply because it appears to move closer to direct rule. The plan for a Parliamentary Commission, for annual review of the Special Powers Act, for activating the Council of Ireland and so forth would acknowledge what is fact: that it is only with the aid of Westminster's army that Stormont can survive. Without the army, and even perhaps with it, the status quo is not viable. That is the major contextual fact against which any reform proposals have to be considered.

Meanwhile it is unrealistic to expect the main Catholic groups in the North to take part in the Maude round so long as internment lasts in its present rigorous form. It is now five weeks since the main roundup of detainees, and there is still no sign of the advisory committee which is meant to review the evidence against them. Along with violent men, many non-violent but anti-government figures are being held without trial. Mr Faulkner and his colleagues show no sign of recognising either the inhumanity or the political imprudence of this casual dilatoriness. For the sake of its own credibility, if nothing else, the British Government should require Stormont to speed up the return to a minimum legality. No opportunity should be missed to prove that Orange and Westminster are not one.

Room for Christians?

IT IS MORE THAN merely ironic that the so-called Festival of Light should already have been threatened with extinction by the so-called Festival of Life. The inaugural meeting of the Festival of Life, a campaign begun to fight moral pollution and defend Christian values, was crudely interrupted by people claiming to speak for libertarian groups. Homosexuals and lesbians chanted four-letter words and sundry other childish efforts were made to shock and silence the assembled Christians. Altogether the affair was an instructive example of what can happen to free speech when interpreted by so-called "radicals," under the banner of the counter-culture.

The Festival of Life, as it now describes itself, claims to be the nucleus of an "anti-repression" movement. This improbable federation of Women's Lib, Gay Lib, Oz Lib and the rest is nevertheless in favour of Speech Lib on only the most selective basis. In traditional style, an anti-repressive movement thus announces itself by seeking to repress a gathering of people the very first time these people show a capacity to organise themselves against cultural trends of which, quite legitimately, they disapprove.

If a genuine repressive threat exists, it plainly springs from the paranoid fears of the people who have formed the Festival of so-called Life. Perhaps the sincere and unfashionable Christianity which underlies the Festival of Life will eventually manifest itself in authoritarian interferences with other people's liberties. So far there is no indication of that. British liberty is far from perfect but it is as good as you can find anywhere, as homosexuals, lesbians, writers and artists know. It is surely capable of embracing people who take a Christian view of culture.

A MAJOR REVOLUTION in social policy is now well under way in Britain. If the Welfare State enshrined the principle of community citizenship built on benefits available to all as of right, we are now witnessing the resurgence of a new modified Poor Law. The Beveridge vision of the war years, that the need for the means-tested long-stop would gradually fade away behind a network of insurance protections, has itself already faded. It is now being put into sharp reverse.

For the first time a government is demonstrating not a half-hearted dalliance with means tests, but a full-blooded determination to cast them as the centrepiece on the welfare stage. For this purpose two innovations of profound significance have been made in this last year—the subsidising of actual wages through the family income supplement and the switch to subsidising people, again on an individual family means-tested basis, rather than dwellings in the case of both council and private tenants.

The scale of these changes has so far been little recognised. A welfare system is being forged involving for the first time the means-testing of families, including some 1.5 million persons. For the housing subsidies White Paper makes it clear that about half the 5½ million local authority tenants and 2½ million private tenants in the country will be eligible for a rent allowance to offset roughly doubled rents. To this must be added at least a further half million persons involved in the family income supplement (FIS) means test.

These facts mean that roughly five times more working families, with the head in full-time employment, will now be liable to means-testing than are at present receiving all other means-tested benefits put together. They mean that housing subsidies totalling perhaps £250 million will now be dispensed solely on the basis of individual claims that a family cannot meet the rent charged unaided. We are seeing the inauguration of a Means Test State on a massive scale.

But the Government's intentions regarding means-tested welfare are even clearer from their handling of benefits that are already subject to proof of need. A FIS "passport" has been constructed of five benefits such that, if a family is entitled to one, it is entitled to all. As a means of increasing take-up, this idea has had considerable success. In the six-week period from 1st April this year the proportion of families entitled to free welfare milk and foods who actually receive them rose from 1 per cent to 41 per cent. The weekly average take-up of dental charge exemptions has been increased more than four times, of optical charge exemptions

almost five times, and of prescription charge exemptions almost thirteen times. No doubt the Government is delighted at these results, which at minimum cost purport to demonstrate its new-found concern for the poor. But cutting public expenditure on the social services whilst also selectively concentrating what is left on those in greater need as defined by means tests (the twin Conservative aims) cannot be secured without a price. Perhaps the price didn't matter much when means tests were a peripheral appendage of the main welfare system. It matters now.

The price is exacted on two main counts. One is financial, the other is psychological. Both are decisive objections. First, the problem of poverty surtax is now acknowledged by the Government as a valid and serious obstacle to any further extension of means-testing. Every extra benefit tied to the same low-income range and, therefore, liable to be lost as income rises above this same low income threshold imposes a marginal "tax" level often rising to 90 per cent and sometimes well over 100 per cent. The family man on £18 a week is more harshly penalised to-day than the millionaire. Such a result makes nonsense of the

A NEW and subtle threat to the scientist's already much compromised right to publish his results freely was brought into the open last week at the British Association meeting in Swansea. The warning by Dr Kenneth Mellanby, Director of the Nature Conservancy's Monkswood Station, that government departments were sometimes censoring scientific results simply because they were embarrassing, touched one of the scientist's community's most sensitive nerves.

The free publication of results is one of the fundamental ethical principles of science, to which all scientists pay lip service. But it is hypocrisy for most scientists to claim that their basic loyalty is to this principle. In Britain today probably less than one research scientist in four has that freedom.

Leaving aside teachers in schools and further education establishments, who do little research, about 60 per cent of all scientists are employed in industry, where they are restricted by commercial security. Another 20 per cent or so are employed by the Government. The amount they can publish varies enormously. But no civil servant can publish anything as of right, without reference to some higher authority, and even in the fundamental research laboratories a scientist may find it difficult to get an article criticising scientific policy into print.

So only the university scientists are left with the right to publish what they see fit, and even their right is sometimes curtailed. There is, for example, a growing amount of research in university departments sponsored by industry and subject to commercial security.

So for a majority of research scientists the right to publish is very far from absolute. Their primary loyalties are not to some abstract idea of science but to their employers. Within the existing social and international context the case for some military and commercial security is unanswerable. There is no point in trying to find new ways of detecting submarines if you are going to tell your potential enemies about them, or in developing a new type of colour television tube if you are going to keep your competitors informed of your



A window in the Social Security office: for rent relief, family income supplement, prescription charge exemption, etc.

A MEANS TEST STATE?

BY MICHAEL MEACHER

Government's pledge to restore incentives.

Secondly, and more subtly, the new policy suffers from a fatal ambivalence. Either we should all stand on our own two feet and there is stigma in being means-tested, in having to admit poverty, which in our society is, deep down, an admission of failure; or benefits are rights, people are entitled to them, and public demand is generated by advertising campaigns as for soap and washing machines. Which is it? If the latter, where is the incentive to regain economic independence, or is standing on your own two feet a sham? If the former, how can the take-up of means-tested benefits be at best more than fragmentary?

This basic philosophic inconsistency is unresolved, and the confusion of goals is already yielding some ironic results. The passionate desire of the low paid precisely to be independent, "to hold their heads high," even at appalling costs in physical strain and disrupted family life, was demonstrated by the official report on poverty

entitled "Circumstances of Families," which found that the lowest-paid worked the longest hours. Yet now the Government is intent, not only on driving vast numbers of families into unwanted dependence on public benefits, but actually imprisoning them there because of the reinforced disincentive effect of accumulated means-test benefits.

Indeed, the Government has leant over backwards to diminish stigma. We have even been treated to the extraordinary spectacle of Mrs Thatcher saying on television four months ago (Panorama, April 26) that discrimination against free school meals children should be avoided by the stratagem of pretending to extract coins from an envelope they brought and then handing back the identical coins as "change" after supposedly paying for the meals. But, after Mr Davies' bracing outburst against lame ducks living "in a soft, sodden morass of subsidised incompetence," doubtless such tricks carry less than conviction. But, surprisingly, therefore, FIS is stuck at a take-up rate of around a mere 15 per cent of those entitled to it, and the majority of other means-tested benefits are almost as big failures.

Such results must be com-

pared with the Government's recent target of contacting 100,000 elderly persons for the over-eighties pension. Within a few months they actually located 128,343 who were entitled—a take-up rate of 128 per cent in the case of a non-means-tested benefit. The moral is obvious.

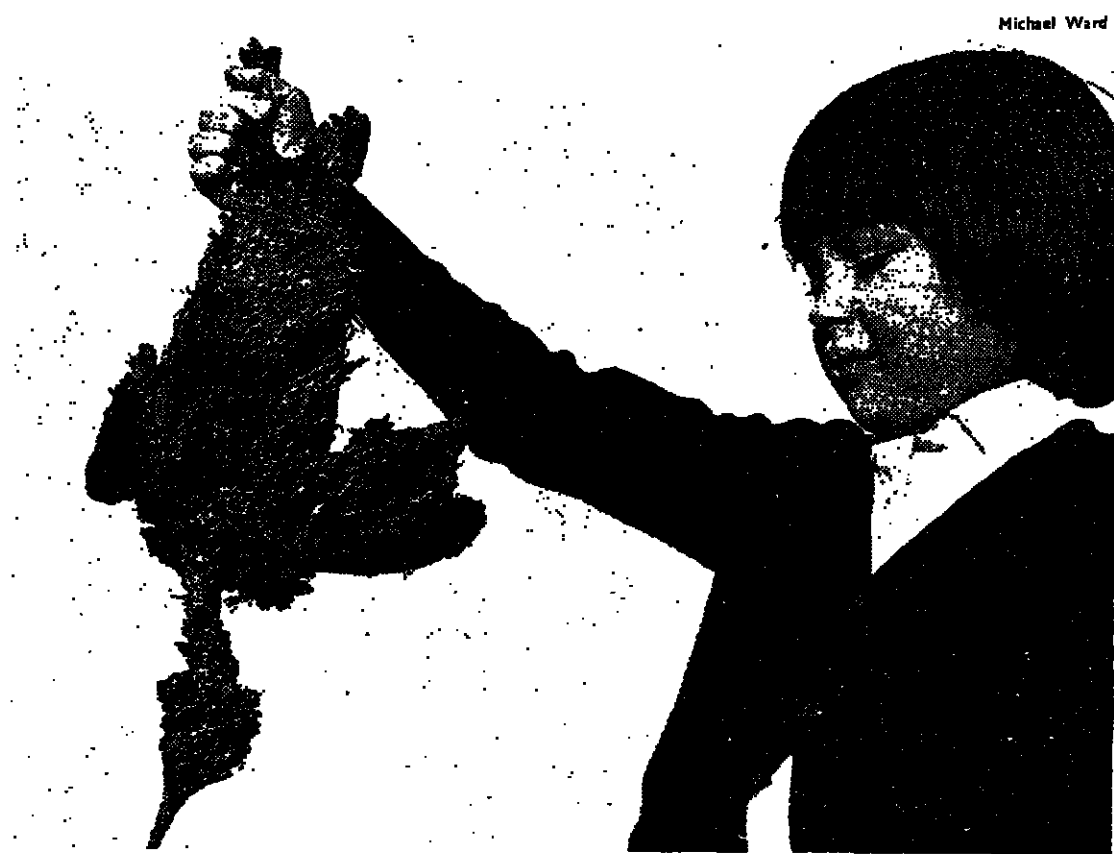
But the destruction of incentives and ambiguity over stigma do not exhaust the drawbacks inherent in the new means-test drive. The chaos of a huge ramshackle system has hardly been dented. The fact that the Government had a limited success in making four or five means-tested benefits work cannot conceal the more important fact that there are thirty-nine other types of such benefit still untouched, many of them scandalously ineffective. Educational maintenance allowances, for example, are currently taken up by 4 per cent of those eligible. Altogether there are over 3,000 different means-test systems in operation in Britain today, half of them unique, so that rationalisation can hardly be said to have even started.

Nor is the new policy an obvious success even on the avowed aim of economy, judging from the FIS experiment. Benefit in the first year is likely to cost £1½ million. Yet official sources have indicated that the advertising campaigns, mainly for FIS, are costing £340,000 and the administration costs over £250,000. There are also at least 248 special investigators employed by the Ministry, an increase of 250 per cent over a decade ago, plus a further 30 attached to the Department of Employment, to investigate fraudulent claims, at a cost to the tax-payer of probably some £700,000 a year. Even for only a six-month period in the Manchester area alone in 1968-69, the cost in clerical wages in checking for fraudulent claims for free prescriptions came to £1,900 (though precisely £8 was recovered for the tax-payer). The costs for the whole country over a period of several years for the total range of benefits can be imagined.

In the last analysis, however, the crucial issue is surely this: do we really want a society in which up to a third of the population are forced to subsist on means-tested aid? Will this not sharpen the myth, and crystallise the accompanying resentments, that society is divided between the givers and the takers, corresponding to the lazy and the provident, the deserving and the undeserving? Are we not in danger of creating a new Poor Law socially in which the class lines are redrawn along the pseudo-boundaries of economic dependence versus independence?

MICHAEL MEACHER is Labour MP for Oldham (West) and was formerly Lecturer in Social Administration, University of York.

WHY ARE THESE SCIENTISTS MUZZLED?



Pollution casualty in the Irish Sea: the Ministry Information was delayed

BY BRYAN SILCOCK

progress. But the kind of muzzling of scientists to which Dr Mellanby referred last week is an entirely different matter. He described how an article submitted from a government department to a journal he edited called Environmental Pollution had apparently been censored to save the department concerned some inconvenience. Neither national nor commercial security was involved.

There was an increasing tendency to impose this kind of censorship, Dr Mellanby thought, and he was particularly concerned that it should not spread to the research councils. "A scientist in a research council must never be so muzzled," he said. "Since the research councils were put under the Department of Education and Science, there has been a tendency for scientists to be told that they must behave like civil servants and not say or do anything which might embarrass the minister."

A more blatant case of the same kind of censorship occurred some years ago when an article from a Government

laboratory was withdrawn from a scientific journal at the last minute. It concerned a toxin produced by a fungus which grows on ground-nuts. This toxin had been responsible for a lot of deaths among turkeys, and experiments in the laboratory in question had shown that it also produced liver cancer in rats. A lot of ground-nut oil was used in making margarine. The implications were obvious and far reaching and the article was withdrawn only a day or two before it was due to be published. Of course the intention was not to suppress the results completely. It was to avoid a panic while the facts were still uncertain. Luckily on this occasion there were no need for panic. The toxin did not get into margarine.

It is not difficult to think of other examples of official reluctance to release scientific information which might prove awkward. At the beginning of the year, for example, there was a scare about mercury in tinned tuna fish. Ministry scientists started to look into the question of mercury in fish, and within a week or two reassuring figures were being quoted in ministerial statements. Yet the full report has still not been published. There were delays too in releasing the information that the mass deaths of sea birds in the Irish Sea a couple of years ago were probably due to chemicals called polychlorinated biphenyls.

It is no accident that all these cases concerned the environment. Pollution, along with such related issues as food additives and the side effects of drugs are now matters of lively public concern. Public pressure for some kind of action can build up fast, with awkward consequences for the Minister concerned and his department. There is a natural tendency to play the cards as close to the chest as possible.

It is even possible to make out a case for doing so. Evaluating the trials of, say, a new food additive is a complicated business, requiring a lot of expert knowledge. Animal experiments taken in isolation can often be misleading. But they can also sound highly alarming to the layman, so alarming in fact that public opinion becomes difficult to resist, even if it is ill-informed. The authorities may be forced to act against their better judgment. Something of the sort happened over cyclamate artificial sweeteners. The bulk of scientific opinion now regards the hurriedly imposed ban as unjustified.

The traditional use of nitrites to preserve and colour meat is another sensitive issue at the moment. Nitrites can combine with substances naturally present in food to form potent cancer-producing chemicals called nitrosamines. To what extent this actually happens and whether it is of any significance is still unknown. The possible but unproven dangers of nitrites could easily be built up into a major scare. The temptation to keep back isolated awkward experimental results until the situation is clearer is obvious.

But it is a dangerous temptation to yield to. In the narrow sense the result of an isolated experiment may be a valuable warning. It is better to ban a few food additives unnecessarily than to delay the publication of experiments concerning a drug like Thalidomide.

In the wider sense it is contrary to the principles of a free society that any group of people, however expert, should deliberately withhold information in which others have a legitimate interest. Decisions should be arrived at by making as much information as possible available to as many people as possible.

And, as Dr Mellanby pointed out, muzzling government scientists may have exactly the opposite effect to that intended. Among their number are many of the best informed people in the country on environmental matters. They are the obvious people to reply to the prophets of environmental doom who command such a following. By allowing his own people to speak freely a minister might one day avoid the need to explain why he was not taking precautions to prevent the country from being half drowned when the polar icecaps melted.

PATRICK CAMPBELL

One small swimming pool

THE SMALL SWIMMING pool in the garden was a kind of loss leader, to cause other clients much bigger ones.

The very debonair Frenchman who sold said it was a good buy and for him a little dicey. In this matter clairvoyant since he was, he was not wrong. The next client who bought the pool, but not the garden, was in it.

Our immediately by economy, when we the cost of going down coast during the tour in July and August, a sample account.

Petrol, £2 for 2 journey, owing to stuck in traffic jam. Beach appointments two mattresses, £2 refreshments, lunch restaurant sufficient to keep out swarming everywh. Miscellaneous, £5 for passing red return journey, rage, frustration, repairs to rear light to stopping sudden one and being run behind by huge vehicle and test 1 and subsequent £15 for beach-bag on place, contain Total, £44.

And this for two only. With guests it multiplied by three. Our small swimming a genuine bargain. I attention, however, not run themselves.

The pool attendant dawn every morning the underwater vacuum to scour the bottom, huge and recalcitrant pipe. At it on to shove the extension handle of the brush sharp aluminium finger tips every so Put brush and hose water, prime the hose into the filter outlet for 10 minutes for the build up the pressure sides and base of pot up hair-grips, clean and a million very sr lice which have fall night. Switch off put dismantle hose and out smaller hose from plant to road, switch FILTER to BACKWASH for seven minutes, muck pouring out.

Note: In the begin to BACKWASH the d all over the garden found that the chlo was destroying ever surely as a flame-thr I let the BACKWASH the road into other gardens. That's wh the pool very early in ing. I don't think th stand what's wrong geraniums.

Switch off pool an day's free plunging. Insert twenty chlori into filter, switch o to bed early to be the dawn BACKWASH. Then, one morning that switches the n from FILTER to BA came away in my hat broke off, a ruptu efficacy of the whole. Despairing telephone swimming-pool service. All shut because it's of August, when a pool service is most One finally tracked no handle. Must b from Paris. Ask P to despatch the part. The part goes, e Barcelona, because month of August, I back to us eighteen Pool, unscoured be little cloudy. You appears, jeans, no s feet, long golden hair us to sign for the before coupling it couples it up, switch dense clouds of dai greenish B.A.K.WASH down the road into bours' gardens but back into our pellicud pool. It now the Ganges on a rou day night. The young th evidently the error, and goes awa it installed.

Since then we ca servicing agency ev petrol £2—to urge th the right part from they say it is on its which way?

In the meantime, looked at the piece which we signed for part, which is br perhaps four inches find that it is priced at the wrong part.

One of the things w doing all day long in of France is wonderin do with 42,000 litre-rosive sewage. In mosquitoes are thrivn, paration for the distar of the right part, wh be twice as expensiv one which was in err

CONFRONTATION IN IRELAND: RIVAL IRA STRATEGISTS, AND THE NEW PROTESTANT ULTRAS



Protestant mass: Belfast shipyard workers at last week's protest meeting. But will they find an officer class?

The white-collar gunmen

INSIGHT investigates the men and the guns behind the Protestant 'backlash'

Two weeks ago, a businessman we shall call Grant drove his two-wheeled vehicle to a quiet spot in a country road outside Belfast. There he met a friend of his, who handed him a box. It contained a handgun, a nine-millimetre automatic pistol and a number of rounds of ammunition. The gun was unlicensed, and most pistols carry their number this had been smooth. It cost Grant £100 and it was the first pistol he had owned, though he had been an infantry officer in the British Army.

It is far from a hooligan's greying hair is neatly combed, his clothes run to grey suits and sober. He bought the gun because, he said, "somebody has to be able to kill as well." He and six friends—be they they control three-quarters of the employment in small town in east Ulster—formed a group for this purpose: already they have earned a reputation for selective assassination.

Two weeks ago, when the Rev. Ian Paisley's for "action" but, last week, saw Enoch Powell adopt a more cautious line, the critical questions now concern the Protestant backlash: does it exist, how well is it organised, and under what circumstances will it erupt?

NT exemplifies the problem of answering these questions. The Protestantists are not concerned with publicity: Grant was unimpressed by the media's interest in the Shankill riots, and security is tight.

October, 1969, when the Shankill riots in central Belfast were shotguns and pistols of the British Army, one

of the caches from which they got these weapons was a small tobacconist's shop on the Shankill. For two years, the shop had had a new owner, himself a militant Protestant. Until men connected with the so-called Shankill Road Defence Association burst in, he had no idea that his shop was an arms dump.

Concern over the backlash has so far focused on the fragmented and often amateur operations of the UVF—the shadowy and illegal Ulster Volunteer Force—and Belfast's overt "defence associations"—the Shankill's, with 20,000 members, being the biggest.

But the best judgment we can make is that the most serious threat is posed not by these, but by men like Grant and his friends—"white collar extremists," whose sudden upsurge in the past six weeks is what South Antrim's MP, James Moynihan (himself regarded as a far-right Orangeman), calls "a frankly terrifying force."

Assassination or pogrom?

The danger is that men like Grant could provide the "officer class" to make the UVF and similar Protestant groupings really dangerous. Grant only talks of assassination; but, given leadership, the UVF (as Belfast 1969 showed) would contemplate a pogrom. The best official assessment, that of British Army Intelligence, goes even further. An exceptionally well-placed military source said last week: "Within 72 hours the Protestants could be organised;

within a week they could have an army. After that, put your money on the Protestants for the whole of Ireland."

Whitehall agrees—which is less predictable than it might seem, because the British Government does have sources in Ulster other than the Army and Stormont. One official said simply: "People like John Hume (the Ulster civil-rights MP) and those over here who urge us to 'call the Orange bluff' are just irresponsible. They don't know what they are talking about." In his judgment, "the real question is what will spark it off. It could be a wrong political move. It could be another bad killing—something like the murder of those three Scottish soldiers."

How serious a force could Grant and his like take over? The Ulster Volunteer Force was banned in 1966 after two particularly random murders by its adherents in Belfast. Since then, it has inspired fear more by its secrecy than by any achievements.

There has been heavy recruitment in the last two months, but the hard-core is certainly no larger than the 5,000 "Ulster patriots" who pledged support for Ian Paisley's proposed Protestant militia in 1969. And of these only a few hundred at most are "gunmen."

The weakness of the UVF is that it has no organisation and little potential leadership. It is made up of individual cells—on average around six men; the biggest the Army has discovered, in a small town in east Ulster, has 51 men. A few of the cells have begun to combine. The talk of "private armies" around June seems to have been a reflection of this development.

But in this amoebic organisation, no more than a dozen men have any leadership ability, one of those half-dozen. Six of the dozen are in Belfast, mostly in the Shankill area; these six, in fact, were virtually the Army's only Protestant candidates for internment. The other six—scattered through Ulster—have apparently done little as yet for which they could be "lifted."

As one source put it: "They are drinking together, but not doing together." (This may be optimistic: there are reports of UVF drilling and target-shooting in the Derry area.) Last month, for example, in the Belfast riots through the week following internment, there was certainly a fair amount of Protestant shooting. But only one incident—the shooting of a Catholic housing estate from a Protestant-run woodland in north Belfast—was beyond doubt the work of a co-ordinated UVF cell.

The only other traceable involvement of the UVF in those riots was accidental. A small consignment of arms had been landed at Carrickfergus, a harbour on the east coast used for Ulster gun-running since 1912. The consignment—possibly stolen guns—was bound for Dugannon, on the outskirts of Belfast. But Protestant security is such that only the actual lorry-driver knew where the arms were to be hidden.

Unfortunately, having cached the weapons, he was coming across central Belfast, presumably to report, when he became involved in a riot and was shot dead by the Army. Nobody in the UVF can now find the arms.

quite unnecessary: a year ago, the Army, just to prove the point, smuggled a sizeable consignment into Ulster in the boot of a car on the Liverpool-Belfast ferry.

But most of the illegal weapons come from inside Ulster. The rifles are mainly .303, many of them modified with 22 barrels—these are almost certainly the same weapons that B-Specials were allowed to buy cheaply from Stormont in the 1960s. There seems also to be a plentiful supply of .38 and .45 revolvers—again, standard issue with the defunct B-Specials.

We were told, too, of a few people with Sterling sub-machine guns. The Army is apparently convinced that substantial numbers of grenades have also been stockpiled by the Protestants.

The problem for the UVF, as for most underground armies, is organisation. But in Ulster a ready-made structure exists in the form of the Orange Order, with a disciplined hierarchy and a country-wide network of meeting places, the Orange lodges. Only three months ago, Capt Laurence "Willy" Orr, leader of the Unionists at Westminster and "Imperial Grand Master of the Grand Orange Council of the World" confided to a friend his fear that in every Orange lodge there was a group of "hotheads" capable of organising a sizeable force in their areas. (The old B-Specials' organisation is another obvious framework for action.)

If the Orange Order could provide the geographical structure and perhaps the NCO's, however, men like Grant would lead the backlash. Members of the prosperous middle-class—business, professional and big farmers—they have resisted any involvement—political, religious or financial—in the conflict until now.

There is no sign, yet, of anything approaching a formal cohesive organisation among these middle-class extremists. Like the UVF, they appear to function on a strictly local basis—small groups of friends, neighbours or business associates. What little official intelligence exists suggests that they are concentrated in traditionally hard Protestant areas like Mid and South Antrim, Tyrone, and parts of County Down. Significantly, these are the areas where the Army has always suspected considerable stockpiles of illegal arms.

The social inferiors

There is no evidence that the new extremists are any more politically orientated than the UVF: their meetings are not about overthrowing the Faulkner government; they would regard Paisley and Craig as socially inferior. If they have any philosophy, it is a simple desire to safeguard business interests.

One man who has attended several meetings of these new extremists—all in private homes, rarely more than 6-10 people present—told us that their constant theme is the fear that shops, factories, garages or businesses of the people there could be the next to be bombed or burnt out.

The importance of this new extremism is precisely these class and social undertones. Grant, for example, talked of the UVF with contempt and visible social hostility. Very few men like him were in the B-Specials; and Grant claimed that none of his immediate associates had ever bothered to join the local gun club, which he appeared to regard as an exclusively working-class organisation. But there can be little doubt that if Grant and his like decide to move against the Catholics—and it is they, not the British Army, who are the targets—such ready-made organisations would rapidly follow their lead.

The leadership of the IRA has always been hard to define. Joe Cahill, the ex-builder whom the popular press built up as 'Public Enemy No 1' never himself claimed to be more than acting chief in Belfast. The existence of two rival IRA wings—'Official' and 'Provisional'—plus a great amount of independence of local commanders make definition still harder. Two men in the Republic, however, claim to be overall commanders. They are Sean MacStiofain, head of the Provisionals' Army Council, and Cathal Goulding, chief of staff of the Officials. In interviews with PETER LENNON they reveal their attitudes and discuss their rival strategies.



Official: Cathal Goulding



Provisional: Sean MacStiofain

THE MIND OF THE IRA

Do you think Jack Lynch will be forced to bring in internment in the South?

"When you are dealing with men like Jack Lynch and his Government," MacStiofain said, "anything is possible."

"We will react very violently to internment in the South. I hope to God that situation will never come about, but we are determined to resist it if it does."

Cathal Goulding said to me that this is just another episode in a long drawn-out effort to bring Socialism to Ireland. Do you agree?

"I'm afraid that Cathal is way off beam. We are now in the final decisive phase of a campaign to establish a 32-county Republic."

Is it your policy to disrupt commercial life in the North?

"Our policy is a war of attrition. Since internment, everything is fair game. Before internment our policy was to hit selective targets and our policy regarding the British Army was one of defence and retaliation."

"Now, we are determined to make everyone concerned pay dear and very dear for continued British presence. And it does not matter about many civilian casualties?"

"I would not say it does not matter. We are quite concerned and genuinely upset by those who have been accidentally killed or injured by the IRA. But how many civilians have been killed by the British army in action? This is a war."

There were also young girls disfigured and scarred? It is regrettable. Very regrettable. But I also know

Flashback: MacStiofain (left) and Goulding, arrested in 1953

Continued on Page 19

Now, a war of attrition

Goulding began to lead the movement away from Fenian traditions of violence and towards a more subtle Marxist strategy. MacStiofain, a puritanical practising Catholic, a non-smoker and a non-drinker, clung to the old doctrine of re-uniting Ireland by the use of the gun. Today, after the division of the IRA into two factions, MacStiofain works in Navan, Co. Kildare as head of the Provisional Army Council, and assumes responsibility for bombings and shootings in the North.

The division between the "Red" and the "Green" IRA came into the open at the end of 1969, after the riots which brought the British Army into Ulster. The Provisionals claim that the Official IRA had become too pacific to protect the people of Belfast from the fury of the Protestant mob.

Although the Officials still hold the policy of recognising, de facto, the separate government of Northern Ireland, the Provisionals' spoken aim is to topple Stormont.

What sort of man is Sean MacStiofain?

Perhaps it is because to an Irish Catholic, a church is as natural a meeting place as a pub that MacStiofain waited for me one night last week outside Donnybrook Church. Then, we went to a garden flat down towards Ballsbridge.

MacStiofain has a faintly self-conscious military bearing, stubby hair, slightly protruding eyes and a rabbit-like smile. His manner is precise and firm: his replies considered and succinct. There is a latent tension in his manner and a clear suggestion in his replies of a closed-minded stubbornness.

He had to lock the door of the room we were in, not to keep out the Irish Special Branch, but to keep out an over-eager three-year-old child. The first thing to remember about the IRA is that both sides refuse to accept total clandestinity. They consider themselves to be the legitimate guardians of a 32-county Republic, betrayed by the Treaty of 1921 which accepted partition.

Only Saor Eire, a group of about two dozen quasi-political bank robbers, are a fully clandestine organisation. But even they are not exactly invisible in certain Dublin pubs. The Dublin Government would like nothing better than to be able to wipe out organisations which are a frank threat to its own existence.

This was one of the first questions I put to MacStiofain:

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THE RAMSHACKLE DURABILITY OF THE IRA

Continued from Page 17

Mention any point of policy and we differ from them." The Provisionals go back to the obsessions and to tactics used during the British reign in Ireland at the turn of the century. The Gaelic Athletic Association instituted a boycott of foreign "garrison games": that is, rugby, soccer and cricket. To prove you were a real patriot you only played hurling and Gaelic football. The GAA ban which also forbade looking at foreign games was a patriotic anachronism which survived, with much ribald comment, until last Easter.

"The GAA abandoned nationalism when they abandoned the ban," said MacStiofain. Nationalism, of course, does not mean obedience to the Catholic hierarchy of Ireland: the Church refuses the sacraments to IRA men. "We are Irishmen first and Catholics after," said MacStiofain.

But there is an obsession with reviving the Irish language, to give the cultural seal to Ireland's separatism. "If I had a free hand," said MacStiofain, "I would revive it within three years."

MacStiofain is an illustration of a point made to me by the Londonderry civil rights leader, John Hume MP: that for many Irishmen, politics long remained frozen at the point of the abortive Rising in 1916, dominated by the legendary heroes who were executed then. "Nationalist politicians did not have to put forward any new ideas," he said. "They just had to reiterate the principles of the heroes and if you voted against them you voted against the patriot dead."

If there had been an enlightened Government in the South it is possible that young men could have been weaned from the old violent traditions. But a Government which offered scant social services, a country which until well into the 50's let England take care of its employment problems (and its illegitimate baby problems) and sat soaking in the misty past—those to nourish the deprived working class on heady heroic myths.

An important element in the formation of the IRA—still a working class and small farmer movement—was the street

Attack and defence

gangs of their youth. It was the IRA, for example, who eliminated the Animal Gang in Dublin in the late Thirties. The Animals were hoodlums who were occasionally employed by politicians to break up rival political meetings and used to punish strikers. One night the young IRA descended in force on Corporation flats in Dublin, dragged out its leaders and shot them in the legs.

Another element is the chauvinistic culture of the Christian Brothers primary schools. Lessons were saturated in the myths of 1916: not only history lessons, but prose and poetry—and, of course, singing lessons. The teaching of Irish was a political gesture. This eventually bored the middle class but the workers, whose education often stopped at primary school level, applied it to the future.

It was, in the end, Cathal Goulding, MacStiofain's companion on the botched Essex arms raid, who realised that crude nationalism was getting the IRA nowhere. A new approach had to be made: Goulding, in the early Sixties, began to lead the Army on a crusade that soon became ideologically unacceptable for many of his colleagues.

I ASKED GOULDING for his assessment of MacStiofain.

"I believe that he is a very rigid kind of person, he is not a person who thinks a lot. A courageous person in a physical sense but at the same time not a person who has got an accurate feeling about the situation in Ireland. He was born and reared in England—I think his mother or grandmother was Irish—he is continually trying to prove that he is as much an Irishman as anyone else. He is a good Irish speaker."

"The thing I have against him is that he is a very narrow man and he is a man who won't accept or examine new ideas and in his rigidity he is convinced that there is only one solution to this problem and that is by physical force. He has no time for politics of any kind—and a revolutionary who

has no time for politics is in my opinion a madman."

Although he came from a traditional Republican family and has a violent history—at 15 he was involved in the raid on the Magazine Fort in the Phoenix Park, and he has served a total of 15 years in jail—Goulding decided that he must stop his followers making "the fight for freedom become an end in itself."

The IRA council called a Conference which dragged on, with monthly meetings, for nearly two years. Under his leadership, the IRA turned its efforts towards disputes over fisheries, problems of land, trade union disputes, and housing problems. With 10,000 homeless in Dublin they were working on fertile ground.

"We are not opposed to violence," Goulding told me. "We believe that the violence of exploitation and of imperialism can only be countered by the violence of republican and radical elements in Ireland. Our position is that we look on violence as only a tactic, the same as political participation or civil rights agitation, etc."

"We were active against the British army and we have shot British soldiers, but it was retaliation because of their attitude to people during raids and arrests."

Splitting the Unionists

"Our attitude is that the first problem is to organise the people in civil agitation, whether concerning housing or civil rights or issues like that. Our job then is to defend these people. Our philosophy is that physical force has its greatest justification when it is used in defence of people. It should be the last phase of a revolution."

"But the Provisional use of force seems to be a guiding principle, in that they believe in it more than anything else."

"People join expecting to do all the romantic things like being out in the mountains with guns or taking military action against the Free State or the Stormont regime. Some of these are now members of Saor Eire. Some of them are socialists, but they don't seem to have studied Socialism and they think they can impose Socialism out of the barrel of a gun, but they can't do that. They have got into a circle in which their activities are concentrated on collecting funds so when they rob a bank to get money their next object is to rob another bank and they are pretty well bogged down in that since they need money to stay on the run."

(Saor Eire's most dramatic exploit was, when attired in semi-military uniform six masked men held up the entire village of Rathdrum, Co. Wick, in February last year. Two months later, they held up the Royal Bank, Arran Quay, Dublin getting £3,270 but this time a Garda was shot dead trying to prevent their escape; the policeman's death caused a wave of revulsion, and only in recent weeks has Saor Eire been back at work on banks.)

"From the point of view of leadership," Goulding went on, "the Provisionals and ourselves will never get together. But there has been co-operation among what you might call the grass roots of the organisation. Over the past five weeks there has been tremendous co-operation with the ordinary members of the Provisionals in Derry and Belfast—in the Ardoyne area for example. "The Provos came out of

the violence in the North in '69," said Goulding. Before that happened, his own policy was to work with the non-violent Civil Rights movement.

"What we wanted from the Civil Rights movement was certain reforms which would allow us the manoeuvrability that we needed to be able to operate in a political sense."

"A political organisation is no good unless it can move openly. Catholics in the North were completely demoralised because of the repressive laws which were aimed directly at them, and we needed to give them some spirit of resistance. We also wanted to split the Unionist party. We believed that if the civil rights movement had simple reform objectives that a certain number of Protestants in the North who wanted the regime to look more respectable would support civil rights in housing, jobs and voting, etc. But we also knew that there was the element which would say 'Not an inch'."

Once the Unionist party split, if we could have maintained the civil rights movement along reformist lines we could have split the Unionist party even further. But then we had a split in our Republican movement: the Provos felt it was time for armed struggle.

"The Provos believe that the abolition of the border is an important factor in national liberation. But we believe that if the border is abolished and there is an extension of the same kind of system that exists in the South, it would retard the fight for national liberation. It would be handing over the country as a complete entity to neo-colonialism because people like Lynch and Faulkner are basically capitalists."

"Our hope is to eventually win or neutralise the Protestant workers. The middle class are emancipated, they can send their children to good schools, they can get good jobs for the children because of their business or political connections. Middle class Catholics are the same in the North. The Protestants may get a little more consideration from Government interests but these differences are marginal."

Both Goulding and MacStiofain emphasised to me that few fighters are sent up from the South. With their easily recognisable accents and lack of intimate knowledge of the terrain, they would be a liability. This is the fundamental difference between the IRA campaign of the Fifties, for example, which was characterised by reckless young men crossing the border in, often bungled, raids. It is the men on the spot, living the reality of an intolerable social climate who are fighting. Although broad policy might be laid down in Navan, a local commander like Billy Kelly in Belfast would have almost total freedom of action. The Provisionals seem to have become more sophisticated in their approach (it is likely that one of their handbooks is "Revolt" by Menahem Begin leader of Herot, the Israeli Right-wing group). They snipe from comparative safety and none of their bombers has been caught in the act.

In trying to assess the actual force of the "IRA" in the North it is more realistic to take the Republican movement as a whole. What Stormont and the army is contending with is a semi-coherent, volatile, improvising popular movement made up of parts ranging from outraged housewives and civil righters, to urban guerrillas.

It can be described as a rather ramshackle military vehicle, but which has an unending supply of spare parts. The strength of the terrorists is that they have at least the tacit support of the entire Catholic working class.

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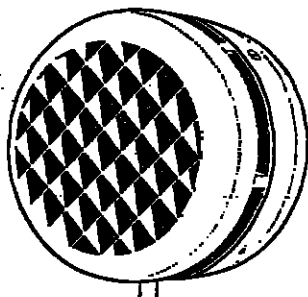
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-from week commencing 20th September 1971

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CLASS 1 EMPLOYED PERSONS		Employer's rate	Employee's rate	Total rate
Employees not contracted out	Men	£2.15	£0.88	£3.03
	Women	£1.40	£0.75	£2.15
'Special' cards—i.e. people over 65 (60 women) who are treated as retired, and certain married women and widows	Men	£2.15	£0.05	£2.20
	Women	£1.40	£0.04	£1.44
Under 18 employees	Boys	£1.22	£0.57	£1.79
	Girls	£0.93	£0.48	£1.41
'Special' cards—certain married women under 18		£0.93	£0.02	£0.95
Contracted out employees	Men	£2.27	£1.00	£3.27
	Women	£1.48	£0.83	£2.31
'Special' cards—certain married women and widows		£1.48	£0.04	£1.52
CLASSES 2 & 3	Men	Women	Boys	Girls
Class 2: self-employed	£1.50	£1.25	£0.85	£0.73
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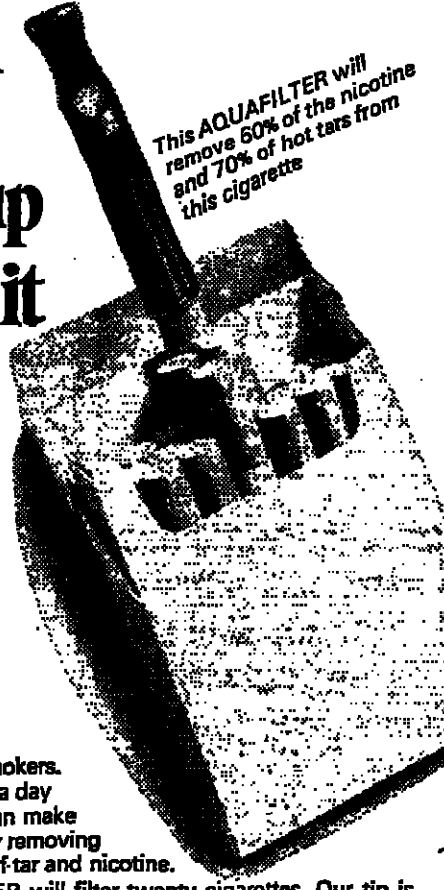
Class 1 earnings threshold for liability is being raised from £4 to £5 a week.

Class 2 earnings level for liability is being raised from £2 to £4 a week.

Classes 2 & 3 small income limit for exception from liability is being raised from £312 to £468 a year. Full details in leaflet NI 27 from Social Security offices.

Issued by the Department of Health and Social Security.

If you can't give up Make it Safer



Join the safer smokers. For less than 2p a day AQUAFILTER can make smoking safer by removing a large amount of tar and nicotine. One AQUAFILTER will filter twenty cigarettes. Our tip is a filter—water-activated AQUAFILTER—the safer way to smoke. Available in black or white.

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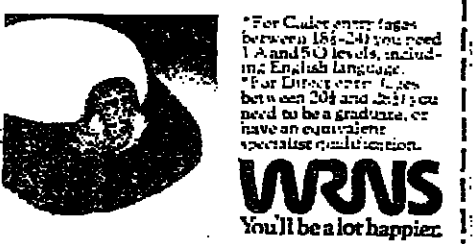
National Courses

you've spent a time getting A levels. I be a shame to throw them away.

to get a job with your qualifications. They are crying out for girls to do the typing, and so on. And they know a clever girl is much more than someone unqualified. If taken in, you can get a job that you really like and a chance to make the most of your own abilities. We've got the academic qualifications we've got a job. You get a really rewarding job, a great very good pay. You also get six weeks' holiday.

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to know more about your 'Cadet Entry' and schemes for becoming a WRNS Officer, see your booklet.



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PLYMOUTH POLYTECHNIC

FULL-TIME AND SANDWICH COURSES

DEGREES C.N.A.A. LONDON

B.Sc. Biological Sciences, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Mathematics, Computation, Statistics, Physics, Geology, Geography.

Civil or Mechanical or Communication Engineering, Nautical Studies.

Economics, Geography, French, Psychology.

Accountancy, Architecture.

Applied Biology, Business Studies, Computer Studies, Civil or Mechanical or Production or Electrical or Electronic Engineering, Nautical Science.

(Good O.N.C. or O.N.D. is alternative entry to some of the above.)

Write now for details for September 1971.

Senior Registrar, Plymouth Polytechnic, Plymouth, PL4 8AA.

WHERE DO YOU GO FROM HERE?

Decisions about your future should not be left to chance. Consider all your options and choose the one that gives you the best chance of success.

For more information, contact the Senior Registrar, Plymouth Polytechnic, Plymouth, PL4 8AA.

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There are still places available in the following degree courses—

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Applications for admission to any of these courses are made independently of UCCA.

For entry requirements and further details please apply to the head of the appropriate department.

The Polytechnic of North London

Holloway Road, London N7 8DB

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Successful Postal Tutors for GCE O & A levels (all Boards), London, Oxford, Cambridge, etc. The Open University, 100 Brook Hill Drive, Milton Keynes, MK1 1PS. Tel: 0527 550000.

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Public Appointments • Public • Engineers • Management Services/Computer Personnel

OPPORTUNITIES IN ANADIA OR ENGINEERS

Principal designer and manufacturer of gas turbine engines has experienced engineers in the following fields:

to prepare fully engineered design layout drawings of turbomachinery assemblies and related systems; specialist analytical support will be required.

ENGINEERS—sound experience in vibration analysis is required to perform critical speeds of rotors, natural frequencies and fatigue life of components, test requirements and interpret results.

ENGINEERS—depending upon experience to assist with or take charge of the effects of specific engine design and development projects.

FINANCE ENGINEERS—in the field of performance analysis and synthesis for all gas turbine propulsion machinery.

DESIGN ENGINEERS—with experience of turbine and compressor design to work on design studies of new engine concepts.

complete résumé
confidence to:
EMPLOYMENT
SUPERVISOR

United
Aircraft

ANADIA LIMITED
BOX 10, LONGUEUIL,
QUEBEC, CANADA.

Salary will be commensurate with qualifications and experience. A full range of employee benefits will be provided. Excellent schooling and housing facilities available.



HIGHVELD STEEL AND VANADIUM CORPORATION LIMITED

An Anglo American Corporation Group Company
The Corporation has erected an integrated Iron and Steel Works at Witbank, 90 miles east of Johannesburg South Africa.
The annual production exceeds 400,000 tons of finished steel and in addition to this, Vanadium bearing products are also produced.

STEEL PLANT DIVISION

Assistant Manager

The Steel Plant Division comprises Shoking Ladles, Basic Oxygen Furnaces and a Continuous Casting Plant.

The Assistant Manager will be specifically responsible for the Continuous Casting Plant but will be expected, in the absence of the Manager, to take over the running of the total Steel Plant.

The Continuous Casting Plant consists of a ladle and tundish bay, three casting machines, a cutting station and despatch area. There are two curved mould bloom casting machines and one straight mould billet casting machine.

REQUIREMENTS

1. Should preferably have a degree or equivalent qualification in metallurgy, engineering or allied field.
2. Should have extensive experience of steel making and continuous casting on a commercial scale at supervisory level.

SALARY AND BENEFITS

1. A salary of no less than £4,500 per annum will be paid.
2. A company car for personal use.
3. A company house at reasonable rental will be available.
4. Medical and Dental cover for the whole family.
5. Pension and other death benefits.
6. A relocation allowance is also provided.

Details of these benefits can be discussed at interview.

A Senior Official of the Corporation will interview the candidates in the U.K.

Replies giving full details of qualifications and experience, age, marital status, gross earnings and telephone number, if available, should be sent as soon as possible to:
Anglo Charter International Services Ltd.,
Appointments Division,
Dept. H157, 7 Rolls Buildings, London EC4A 1HX



ANGLO CHARTER
INTERNATIONAL
SERVICES
APPOINTMENTS
DIVISION

Glaxo

CHEMICAL ENGINEER

Fermentation Development
ULVERSTON

We wish to appoint a well qualified Chemical Engineer to a position which offers a wide scope in biochemical engineering problems associated with large scale production of antibiotics. The work is essentially interdisciplinary and the person appointed will lead a small team which has close contacts with specialists in other fields such as microbiology and biochemistry.

Normally development work is carried out in a range of experimental fermenters from 1 gallon to 1,500 gallons in capacity. However, in appropriate circumstances, full size production vessels are used and one of the responsibilities of the team will be to help in the scale-up of new processes from the pilot to production stage.

Several years' post-graduate academic and/or industrial experience in the fields of mass transfer and process control is necessary.

Salary will reflect the responsibility of the appointment. Features of employment are attractive and include participation in the Glaxo Group bonus and pension scheme. Assistance with relocation expenses will be given where appropriate.

Ulverston is a market town situated in North Lancashire, on the fringe of the National Park Area of the Lake District.



Please write, quoting reference SA.301, stating age, qualifications and experience, to the Personnel Officer (M.L.), GLAXO LABORATORIES LIMITED, Ulverston, Lancashire.

SOUTH AFRICA

A leading firm of South African Consulting Engineers requires:

• TWO SENIOR STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS

• TWO JUNIOR STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS

These Structural Engineers should be experienced at their various levels in one or more of: reinforced concrete; prestressed concrete; structural steelwork; bridges, and will be responsible for design, detailing and the supervision of contracts.

• A SENIOR MATERIALS ENGINEER

The Materials Engineer will be responsible for the structural design of roads and building foundations; the organisation of site investigations; the preparation of detailed reports; liaison with branch offices; and the supervision of laboratory personnel.

• CIVIL ENGINEERS

Experienced in the design aspect of municipal engineering; coastal engineering; major highways; or environmental engineering (pollution).

These posts which occur in Cape Town and Port Elizabeth carry starting salaries in the range of R350-R600 a month (£2,440-£4,184 p.a. U.K.) and offer every opportunity for advancement within this enthusiastic and growing firm which at present numbers about 85 in all its branches.

Applicants are invited to send full details of their careers to date to HILL KAPLAN SCOTT & PARTNERS, P.O. Box 3965, Cape Town. A brief history of the firm and a job specification will be sent by return of post and a Senior Partner will be in London during October to interview applicants.

Letterpress

Printing Manager

Hazell Watson & Viney Limited, one of the country's major producers of cased and paperback books, require a manager to run their large comprehensive letterpress department consisting of sheet and web fed presses. He will control a staff of 150 personnel assisted by five supervisors and must be capable of running a large department effectively.

Age is not a governing factor nor are paper qualifications but applicant should have had managerial experience.

Applicants should apply by letter giving full personal details to:

E. R. McLean,
Personnel Director,
Hazell Watson & Viney Ltd.,
Tring Road, Aylesbury, Bucks.

Aylesbury, 39 miles from London, is a pleasant market town with modern shopping facilities and excellent schools surrounded by pleasant countryside. The Company may be able to offer temporary accommodation and assistance with removal expenses will be considered.



PERSONNEL AND TRAINING MANAGER

required. Applicants should be thoroughly experienced, able to develop and administer first class personnel, training, safety and welfare functions, in order to provide and maintain an effective labour establishment to meet the present and future company requirements.

The company is a leading valve manufacturer employing some 1,200 people. The successful applicant will control two first class personnel officers and be responsible to the Works Director. Salary negotiable. All the usual benefits apply, together with housing assistance and relocation expenses if required. Applications, which will be treated in strict confidence, should state age, experience, qualifications and present position. Apply to Works Director.

Serck Audco Valves
Newport, Shropshire, TF10 7DW



Cheshire County Council

Second Deputy Director of Education

£5,937 - £6,585
(£6,099 - £6,747 from
April 1972)

Applications are invited for the post of Second Deputy Director of Education vacant from 1st January 1972. Candidates should be suitably qualified and have wide experience of educational administration at a responsible level.

Application forms and further particulars from the Clerk of the County Council, County Hall, Chester, CH1 1SF. Closing date: 20th September.

Senior Process Engineer

OIL INDUSTRY
High Tax-Free Salary negotiable

With an independent US oil company in KUWAIT.

Responsible for technical services, operational performance and efficiency of Crude, Vacuum, Isomax, Gas Treating, Sulphur Recovery and Utility Units. He will also be involved with economic studies for maximising product yield and quality.

Degree in Chemical or Petroleum Refinery Engineering with at least eight years' experience in the petroleum or petrochemical industry. A wide knowledge of construction materials used in processing hydro-carbon with hydrogen is essential together with experience of process design or project engineering and preferably some knowledge of computer applications.

A high tax-free salary will be negotiated with a terminal bonus.

Educational and medical assistance plans, free modern air-conditioned accommodation, shipment of personal effects, excellent schooling and recreational facilities for families with annual vacation.

To be held in London. PLEASE TELEPHONE or write for a qualification record, quoting Ref. SY/347/122 to Charles Hyde, Charles R. Lister International Limited, Falcon House, 18c Curzon Street, London W1Y 7FA. Tel. 01-499 8475.

Charles R. Lister International

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

is organizing for its departments in Brussels and Luxembourg a competitive examination to establish a reserve list of

assistant
translators

preferably with qualifications in law, economics, administration or technology.

Net monthly salary between 23,847 Belgian francs (LA 8/1) and 31,165 Belgian francs (LA 7/3).

Both qualifications and performance in the tests will be taken into consideration

Main qualifications sought

- ☐ University degree or equivalent experience.
- ☐ Good experience in translation.
- ☐ Perfect command of English and very good knowledge of French and German. Knowledge of Italian and/or Dutch if possible.

Applications to be received by 26 September, 1971.

Further details including information on pay, allowances, social security, conditions of admission, etc. are published in the «Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes» No C 85 of 26 August 1971. This contains the requisite application form and may be obtained from HMSO, P.O. Box 569, London, S.E.1, on payment of 10 p.

Republic of South Africa

CITY OF
DURBAN

Rapidly Developing Major Port
and Seaside Resort.
Population—224,000.
Californian Type Temperate
Climate.
Major Development Programmes.

Requires

Principal Town Planning Officers

£4,570/£4,779 p.a.

*Town Planning Officers

£2,476/£4,360 p.a.

Applicants must be Corporate Members of the Town Planning Institute (Great Britain) or possess an equivalent qualification recognised by the Town Planning Institute for admission to Corporate Membership of that Institute, or be in possession of a four-year degree in Town Planning from a recognised University, or hold an equivalent qualification.

Holiday Bonus: £151; married; £75 single employees payable.

*Salary assessed in accordance with years of relevant experience.

For further information and application forms write to—

Messrs. Webster Steel & Company,
Finlay House, 82/84 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3.

Closing Date for Applications is 24th September, 1971.

Public Relations

An important public relations post is available with a leading industrial group. The appointment is located at the London Head Office and offers excellent prospects for the right man.

Initially the emphasis will be on press relations work at a national level. The successful applicant will need to have a mature personality, with proven ability in most aspects of public relations and publicity work, together with experience in responsible positions requiring the confidence of top management.

Age preferably not more than 45. The client is prepared to negotiate a level of salary appropriate to the importance of the post and the background and qualifications of the man chosen to fill it.

Please reply in complete confidence, stating in a covering note any companies to which you do not wish your reply to be sent, and quoting reference A129.

Anderson Jeffress
Advertising Limited
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Biomedical Opportunities

Medical Adviser

Age 28-38+. Male or female. No industrial experience required. Some French helpful. c.£4-5,000 + car.

2 Medical Meetings Organisers

a. Medic with liking for public speaking and A/V work. £3,500+
b. Experienced medical rep for small London company. c.£1,900

Medical/Diagnostics/Instrumentation Reps

Experienced or inexperienced with personality plus. Many areas. Full training given. MPS/degree/AIIMLT/equivalent advantageous. To £2,500 + car.

3 Management Trainees

Recent graduates with good motivation and record of success. 2-3 year training course, including advertising, sales and marketing.

Quality Control Manager—surgical products

MPS/ARIC with 3-5 years' relevant industrial experience to set up QC function. c.£3,000.

Product Manager—hospital supplies

Age 20-30. Experience in marketing hospital supplies/fast-moving consumer goods. £2-3,000 + car.

OTC Brand Manager

Age 25-33. 2-3 years' good brand management experience, preferably in OTCs. £2,500+

OTC Sales Manager

Age 30-35. Probably currently consumer product Regional/Divisional Sales Manager. c.£3,500.

Active Register

We may well be able to assist you in the biomedical field, even if none of the above posts matches your current requirements.

Write or phone for further information to: Tony Chandler, M.A., Ph.D., D.I.C., M.I.Biol., Talentmark Limited, 14 New Burlington Street, LONDON W1X 1FF. Telephone 01-437 6244.

Talentmark
Biomedical and Scientific Consultants

Commercial Accountant

etail group, 30 branches, with planned require a professionally qualified man to implement complete accounts information with suitable staff. Including monthly Directors on budget and profitability duction of completed annual accounts. in Wandsworth.

40. Salary negotiable by experience, up Write in confidence to The Chairman, ras, 150 The Centre, Feltham, Middlesex.

SYSTEMS ADVISER

£2,000-£2,500

Our client, REDIFON LTD., require a highly versatile man to be responsible for systems advice and customer software support of their SPEECH and KEYCHECK key to disc Data Entry Systems.

This man will probably currently be employed as an analyst working in a support role. Programming experience is necessary as is a thorough understanding of software concepts. The job will involve considerable travel, so mobility from the Crawley and London headquarters is essential.

This position is part of a defined career structure which could lead in due course to, for example, Direct Sales. Please telephone or write:

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Name _____
Address _____
Date of birth _____
School _____
Captain P. I. F. Beeson, M.V.O., R.N.,
Office Navy Section (1964),
Old Admiralty Building, London, S.W.1.
Please send me details of University Cadships in the Royal Navy [] Royal Marines []
(tick which)

RN
ROYAL NAVY

OF THE SIXTH FORMERS WHO READ THIS, 120 COULD EARN £1132 A YEAR ON BECOMING UNDERGRADUATES.

That's how many of you could be awarded Naval University Cadships this year.

Which means that if you're fortunate enough to gain one, you'll be one of an exclusive band of students.

For, apart from earning £1,132 a year, tuition fees paid, as a college student, you'll also be a naval officer starting your career.

With training during certain vacations, sometimes at sea, to prepare you for your life ahead.

For your degree and naval experience

will be enough to earn you £1,719 a year on becoming a naval officer full time.

And that's when the big test comes. For you'll have to face up to early responsibility; learn the complex techniques of sea warfare; cope with the ever-present problem of man management.

The ability to think quickly, act decisively will be vital.

We know it's a lot to expect. But if you can prove you have the potential qualities, a Naval University Cadship could be yours.

What we'll look for. To be awarded a University Cadship, you must show us you have the initiative and personality to become a naval officer.

And this is something we can assess even before you get to college.

You actually receive the award, however, as soon as you're up at University or on a full-time CNAA degree course at Polytechnic or college of technology.

If you'd like the full facts, send the coupon. You won't be committing yourself.

SPORT

SWIMMING

A British eclipse

THE UNITED STATES dominated the triangular swimming international against the Soviet Union and Britain in Minsk which ended yesterday.

The Americans scored 432 points. The Russians were second with 205 and Britain a poor third with 141.

America's Ann Simmons broke the women's 800 metres freestyle world record as she became the first woman to swim the distance in under nine minutes.

Miss Simmons clocked 8 minutes 58.4 seconds and her time eclipsed the previous world mark of 9 minutes 2.5 seconds by Australia's Karen Moras.

She easily beat her team-mate 13-year-old Cathy Calhoun, who finished in second place in the race with 9 min 16.95 sec. Miss Calhoun had an American record for the event of 9 min 9.6 sec awaiting ratification.

Mark Spitz, one of America's most regular record-breakers won the day's opening event as he took the 100 metres butterfly in 55.93 seconds.

Spitz's time was not up to his world record of 55.01 seconds. Spitz was the sensation of Friday's session when he set a world record 1 minute 53.5 seconds in the 200 metres freestyle, pacing the men's team to a world mark of 7 min 43.3 sec.

In the women's 4 x 108 metres medley relay the four Americans—Susie Atwood, Claudia Cleveland, Ellie Daniel and Linda Johnson—broke their own world record. They won in 4 min 27.33 sec to crack their old time by a tenth of a second.

Britain's swimmers rarely had a look in, although Ray Terrell took third place in the 1,500 metres freestyle.

Terrell came well behind the American pair, Miss Burton and Rick Dolella who were first and second respectively, but he finished in 17 minutes 14.49 seconds to pip Russia's Igor Lisetski for the third position.

Men
200 Metres Freestyle: 1. J. Heidenreich (USA), 55.93; 2. L. Moras (AUS), 56.00; 3. R. Terrell (GBR), 56.01.
100 Metres Butterfly: 1. M. Spitz (USA), 55.93; 2. C. Calhoun (USA), 56.00; 3. R. Terrell (GBR), 56.01.
400 Metres Freestyle: 1. J. Heidenreich (USA), 4:00.00; 2. L. Moras (AUS), 4:00.00; 3. R. Terrell (GBR), 4:00.01.
800 Metres Freestyle: 1. A. Simmons (USA), 8:58.4; 2. C. Calhoun (USA), 9:16.95; 3. R. Terrell (GBR), 9:16.95.
1,500 Metres Freestyle: 1. R. Dolella (USA), 17:14.49; 2. M. Burton (USA), 17:14.49; 3. R. Terrell (GBR), 17:14.49.
2,000 Metres Freestyle: 1. J. Heidenreich (USA), 20:00.00; 2. L. Moras (AUS), 20:00.00; 3. R. Terrell (GBR), 20:00.01.
4,000 Metres Freestyle: 1. J. Heidenreich (USA), 40:00.00; 2. L. Moras (AUS), 40:00.00; 3. R. Terrell (GBR), 40:00.01.
8,000 Metres Freestyle: 1. J. Heidenreich (USA), 80:00.00; 2. L. Moras (AUS), 80:00.00; 3. R. Terrell (GBR), 80:00.01.
16,000 Metres Freestyle: 1. J. Heidenreich (USA), 160:00.00; 2. L. Moras (AUS), 160:00.00; 3. R. Terrell (GBR), 160:00.01.

Women
200 Metres Freestyle: 1. L. Johnson (USA), 2:53.5; 2. R. Dolella (USA), 2:53.5; 3. R. Terrell (GBR), 2:53.5.
100 Metres Butterfly: 1. M. Spitz (USA), 55.93; 2. C. Calhoun (USA), 56.00; 3. R. Terrell (GBR), 56.01.
400 Metres Freestyle: 1. J. Heidenreich (USA), 4:00.00; 2. L. Moras (AUS), 4:00.00; 3. R. Terrell (GBR), 4:00.01.
800 Metres Freestyle: 1. A. Simmons (USA), 8:58.4; 2. C. Calhoun (USA), 9:16.95; 3. R. Terrell (GBR), 9:16.95.
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4,000 Metres Freestyle: 1. J. Heidenreich (USA), 40:00.00; 2. L. Moras (AUS), 40:00.00; 3. R. Terrell (GBR), 40:00.01.
8,000 Metres Freestyle: 1. J. Heidenreich (USA), 80:00.00; 2. L. Moras (AUS), 80:00.00; 3. R. Terrell (GBR), 80:00.01.
16,000 Metres Freestyle: 1. J. Heidenreich (USA), 160:00.00; 2. L. Moras (AUS), 160:00.00; 3. R. Terrell (GBR), 160:00.01.

RUGBY UNION

Heriot scoring riot

Royal High School FP 3 pts Heriot's FP 53 pts

SELDOM can Royal High School FP have tasted defeat quite so bitterly. They were outplayed and completely routed at Jock's Lodge yesterday by their traditional rivals, Heriot's FP.

Heriot's forward organisation totally destroyed a completely clueless home pack and whose backs, an exciting combination of pace and skill, overwhelmed a woefully weak defence.

Determined spoiling by the High School forwards kept a dangerous Heriot's side at bay for the first few minutes and during that time the law was very close with a penalty attempt from the touchline.

It was not long, though, before Heriot's went about as they had promised. In the seventh minute, a poor clearance from Laurie led to Hogarth. Poor defence let the winger away and he fed McLeod, who easily scored under the post.

Irvine, who had looked the part at full-back after a shaky start, had no difficulty in converting the try.

All the class in Heriot's side, the High School back division, always the key to their successes, was completely shattered by Heriot's three-quarter line which will compare favourably with any in Scotland this season. The class of that attack was underlined by a splendid try in the 15th minute when a perfectly-timed pass from Dall sent Craig streaking away.

He drew as much of the core as remained and Heriot's try, scored at the posts as much as a formality as Irvine's conversion.

Irvine added another three points

very soon afterwards with a penalty from in front of the posts but Laidlaw swiftly countered with a better kick when Heriot's forwards were penalised near their 10-yard line.

After Borthwick had been dropped on the line by Penman, a spirited High School counter-attack, featuring Currie, Forgan and Laurie, pattered out only when Laidlaw was wide with a penalty.

Five minutes before half-time, Heriot's superiority was fully underlined when Craig's acceleration swept him free of the School cover and to the corner for a try.

Borthwick added two more tries in the opening minutes of the second half, both in the corner and too far out for Irvine to convert. Myddleton scored another shortly after taking advantage of a ragged High School possession on their own line.

Irvine converted and High School's misery was complete when their defence crumbled and Craig Irvine, Harry Burnett and Borthwick added tries in the last quarter of an hour with Irvine converting two.

Royal High School FP: H. H. Penman; S. Bruce; S. Baird; A. Laidlaw; P. Currie; W. Forgan; G. H. A. Livingston; L. D. C. Irvine; C. T. Borthwick.

Heriot's FP: A. E. Irvine; G. H. Burnett; W. Forgan; G. H. A. Livingston; L. D. C. Irvine; C. T. Borthwick.

Referee: R. Cowie (Trinity Academics).

YESTERDAY'S RUGBY RESULTS

CLUB MATCHES	Score
Abertillery v Abercrombie	15-15
Abertillery v Abercrombie	15-15
Abertillery v Abercrombie	15-15
Abertillery v Abercrombie	15-15
Abertillery v Abercrombie	15-15
Abertillery v Abercrombie	15-15
Abertillery v Abercrombie	15-15
Abertillery v Abercrombie	15-15
Abertillery v Abercrombie	15-15
Abertillery v Abercrombie	15-15

SCHOOL RUGBY	Score
St. Augustine's v St. John's	15-15
St. Augustine's v St. John's	15-15
St. Augustine's v St. John's	15-15
St. Augustine's v St. John's	15-15
St. Augustine's v St. John's	15-15
St. Augustine's v St. John's	15-15
St. Augustine's v St. John's	15-15
St. Augustine's v St. John's	15-15
St. Augustine's v St. John's	15-15
St. Augustine's v St. John's	15-15

FOR THE RECORD

Mike Freary, the former UK 10,000 metres record-holder, led Bolton United Harriers to their fourth victory in five years at the Hollingworth Lake 4 x 4 miles relay at Rochdale yesterday.

Bolton, who were without Ron Hill, easily retained their reputation as the North's relay champions. On the first stage they finished second, then Freary took over and yards clear. He returned 20 min 22 sec, the fastest time of the day.

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FAT JENNINGS, the Tottenham Hotspur goalkeeper, will be unable to play for Northern Ireland against Russia in their September 22 European Nations Cup tie in Moscow. His club yesterday refused his release because of a match with Torino. "It was a step we had to take reluctantly," said Spurs manager Bill Nicholson. Jennings

place will be taken by Newcastle United's Ian McNeil, with Roddy MacKenzie as a spare. Scott (Manchester United) will make an appearance, before choosing their squad.

The Northern Ireland selectors and player-manager Terry Neill will take the outcome of tomorrow's F.A. Disciplinary Committee hearing, at which George Best (Manchester United) will make an appearance, before choosing their squad.

GUY EDWARDS had a narrow win over Terry Croker after a great duel for GT cars over 1000cc in the Formula Three meeting organised by the British Automobile Racing Club at Crystal Palace yesterday.

At the finish of the 15 laps Edwards had only half a car length lead over Croker who, like the winner was driving a Lola. Both drivers recorded the same time of 13 min 15 sec as well as the fastest lap 51.5 sec (96.80 mph) to set up a new class lap record.

Salon can win 1,000cc. M. Birrane (Ford Mustang) 1:15.3; G. H. A. Livingston (Ford Mustang) 1:15.3; G. H. A. Livingston (Ford Mustang) 1:15.3.

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Ian Carmichael: cash available.

THE LORDS TAVERNERS, like Lancashire, have had a zip-roaring one-day session. They have played nine matches, and this year the proceeds have passed the £10,000 mark. It's a wonderful achievement, all the more so because it is sustained year after year, the result of hard work.

The main problem for the Taverners is rather different to that of hard-up county clubs—it's a question of spending money rather than earning it. Traditionally the Taverners have handed over the proceeds of their money-raising efforts to the National Playing Fields Association. Countless projects have benefited.

The Taverners help clubs with kit and equipment for grounds and pavilions. In the words of their 12th man Prince Philip, they are at

their best when "priming the pump".

One of the key workers on the cricket side is Alan Curtis. He is a keen Surrey supporter and a classic pantomime villain, and on Friday 11 tracked him down at the Crystal Palace "Taverners' Majid's out!"

Taverners have money to spend on cricket

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Dr day out gs back memories

Henry Longhurst

up match against
als of the United
On Thursday and
Saturday at the
country Club at St.
American friends
be correctly pro-
French manner,
and which, in case
y is as rusty as
I looked it up, is
in the centre of
below Chicago.
I me it is a great
but that will be
to our man Neil
ill not fly, not
afraid to, but
sts him. The host
has an immense
e of up to 7,200
Trent Jones cre-
almost certainly
rens, though this
architect always
his greens are no
lot of others he
including, I need
the Old Course at

is to be hot and
British team are
ed with salt pills
aphernalia, but I
to tell you more
I hope, next week
e feel somewhat
th to admit that
up match I saw
then three or four
that time in the
a, having climbed

LEFT boxer he was, in
very correct and scientific
ame back from the States
ng machine."

t was made about the late
ewis, world welterweight
1915 to 1919. But it could
apply to Ken Buchanan,
of the world lightweight
ected to defend his cham-
pionship against
nana in New York to-

born and not made, the
out it is not altogether
case of Buchanan. It is
first pair of boxing gloves
came something of a mis-
ther children, gained up
is an amateur boxer, and
e years as a professional,
rly all his wins through
based on a trombone-like
only occasional following

there was no doubt that
a talented novice in what
e always regarded as the
of boxing. The young Scot
imited in his strategy and
found him out in January,
mitedly restless, he lost a
uise decision and a fight
win for the European title.

out of college at about four in
the morning, set off in a Riley 9
and five hours later arrived at
Moorfoot, Leeds.

There—Fagen and Sarazen, Dun-
can and my boyhood hero, Abe
Mitchell, Compton, Charles and
Ernest Whitcombe and an already
publicised newcomer, T. H.
Cotton. As it turned out, we had
eyes for only one man, tall, slim
and very good-looking, called
Horton Smith. He had the most
beautiful rhythmic swing you
ever saw and on the greens the
touch of a violinist.

I last saw him when he left our
hotel in Atlanta after the Ryder
Cup match of 1963 to go home to
Detroit. Next morning we read
in the paper that he had died
that night.

No one who saw the last match
two years ago at Birkdale will
ever forget the cliff-hanging, nail-
biting finish when, with the whole
match all square and their own
match all square with one hole to
play, Jack Nicklaus and Tony
Jacklin came up to the last hole to
decide the entire issue.

Both were on the so-called par
five hole in two. Jacklin punted up
virtually dead, leaving himself a
putt which a good many of us in
the circumstances could have
missed by at least six inches,
whereupon Nicklaus had a splen-
did "go" at the hole to settle the
whole match with an eagle three.
He shot by, four or five feet past,

but to his eternal credit holed the
one back and then with a splen-
did sporting gesture knocked
Jacklin's ball away.

When I said at the time that
everyone must surely be glad that
Nicklaus had not missed his putt
at such a moment, quite a number
of people chided me with lack of
patriotism, inferring that I ought
to have been praying for him to
miss it. Extraordinary!

Only the aged among us were
able to remember another equally
cliff-hanging finish in 1933 when
Densmore Shute, who went on
to win the Open, and Syd Easter-
brook, who very nearly did,
came up the last hole at South-
port and Ainsdale all square, with
everyone else in and the whole
match all square.

They suc-
cumbed a little to the pressure
with the result that at this
shortish par four hole Shute had
a putt of perhaps four feet for a
four with Easterbrook a few
inches inside him.

Shute missed, so Easterbrook
was left with the golfer's night-
mare—one single putt to win the
entire Ryder Cup match. It was
a ghastly putt with a left hand
arrow, just like poor Doug
Sanders' in last year's Open.
However, he holed it like a man,
so it was to dear old J. H. Taylor,
the British non-playing captain,
almost beside himself with pride,
that the then Prince of Wales
presented the Cup.

The Ryder Cup went each
time to the home team till on
the same course four years later
the Americans broke the spell—
though it was Cotton who, in
what I shall always think of as
his finest hour, beat them all for
the Open at Carnoustie. The note
at Southport was one of re-
strained optimism. "The
Americans," I see that I wrote at
the time, "have too many wives.
Not that they have brought more
than one each but they have
brought six in all, together with
Master Revolta, aged two. And
it is my experience, or rather
I have observed it to be other
people's, that women on these
trips are an encumbrance
equivalent roughly to conceding
two shots per round."

This forecast, coming as it did,
from a bachelor in his twenties,
proved to be as inaccurate as
the time, "I do recall," I
States and their wives and Master
Revolta won by 7-3.

I did not go to the first revived
match after the war at Portland,
Oregon, when we scored a total
of one point, but I do recall
vividly the 1949 match, not so
much for the match itself, at
Ganton, but because the American
team came over on the Queen
Elizabeth, and so returning from
the Walker Cup match, did I.

Incidentally, every one of the
American team had seen service
in the war and the smallest of
them, Johnny Palmer, had sur-
vived more than 30 bombing
missions over Tokyo. For Chick
Harbert it was his second cross-
ing in the Elizabeth, since with
19,000 others he had come over
in her during the war, and he and
his wife were now occupying a
stateroom in which 96 men had
slept, 32 at a time in three eight-
hour shifts.

My own principal memory is of
sightseeing in the ship's Turkish
bath with the great Ben Hogan,
who in February had had his
famous motor accident. Both his
legs were bandaged from hip to
heel and he could only just walk.
I referred to him jocularly but
inevitably as the non-playing
captain, which of course he was,
but I soon saw I had said the
wrong thing.

His steely-blue eyes narrowed
and his lips tightened. "This life
is driving me crazy," he said. "I
want to compete again." "I
thought, but this time did not say,
"You needn't worry about com-
peting again. You'll never play
again." He won the US Open the
next two years and in 1953 won
not only that but the British Open
as well.

Twice after this they played the
Ryder Cup match in the Califor-
nian desert, which in 1957 was
almost virgin territory, since they
had not long discovered that the
so-called desert was, in fact,
unbelievably fertile soil waiting
only for water, which itself was
waiting only to be pumped up.

Thunderbird was at that time
one of only two courses. When
we were back four years later,
there were 15 and heaven knows
how many there are now. I
remember Thunderbird particu-
larly for the fact that they had
some 200 electric carts, many with
tasselled awnings, in the "buggy
stables", and perhaps the local
rule to end all local rules, "A
player on foot has no standing on
the course."

What now are our chances this
coming week-end at St. Louis?
Apart from a certain amount of
controversy over the last place—
and after all, what are selectors
for except, for better or for
worse, to select? We seem to
have the best team we can raise.
Since the war we have once won
and last year halved the match
at home, but can never honestly
be said to have looked like win-
ning it in America.

The resolute Eric Brown and
his men—I do wish he would
not refer to them as "the boys",
but perhaps I am old-fashioned—
may be relied upon to do their
damndest and the best of luck
to them.

In the meantime, by the time
you read this, gentle reader, I
hope to be following in their
wake, roughing it—and don't
gnash your teeth like that—third
day out from Southampton on the
QE2.

The making of Ken Buchanan

Ken Buchanan has boxed all too often abroad but it was a fight in this country that led him to change his style. A report from NEIL ALLEN

Three fights later, when defending his
British title against Brian Hudson at
Wembley, Buchanan tried to become a
slugger. "It was, he admitted when I
spoke to him in New York last week, "a
messy performance. I tried to get it
over too quickly and I was missing a lot
of punches."

Buchanan considers that contest may
have marked the turning point in his box-
ing career for it was in his next fight,
four months later, that he won a suc-
cessful claim to the world title by unex-
pectedly outpointing Laguna in Puerto Rico. Last
week, as he confidently finished his train-
ing at Grossinger's, a holiday resort out-
side New York, Buchanan recalled: "I
decided to change my style when I found
out that others were catching me with
much more varied attacks."

"I worked on hooking off the jab
instead of just jab, jab, jab in the old
British style. I went in much more for
body shots and you can be much more
confident about that on this side of the

Atlantic because American referees are
ready to let you get away with more,
to give you the benefit of the doubt as to
whether you hit your man low. In the
old days I was probably too much of a
head hunter but now I can switch from
body to head."

Since he beat Laguna in September,
1970, Buchanan has been chosen as
fighter of the year by the New York
boxing writers—the first non-American to
get the award—because of a sparkling
victory over Donato Paduano of Canada.

Tomorrow night, at Madison Square Gar-
den, Buchanan will be ready to throw
uppercuts, right crosses and jolting com-
binations of three or four punches linked
together which he hopes will make Laguna
feel the age in his legs and start to
buckle by halfway. "He's good, make no
mistake about that. But I think I may
be as much as 25 per cent a better fighter
than I was when I beat him a year ago."

It is wonderful that in these days
of pugilistic poverty and stereotyped

styles, Buchanan should have been able
to perform a massive operation on his
own technique.

Buchanan thinks so much now about
battle plans that he even looks ahead to
opponents with whom he has not yet been
matched. Of Pedro Carrasco, a Spanish
challenger to the world title, he carefully
says: "Well now, he's been fighting all
the time at 10 stone hasn't he? So when
he comes down to 9st 9lb for a title fight
he may not be too strong. Maybe I could
walk right over to him from the first round
bell and give him a hard shot in the
belly like Frazer against Clay. Then
watch how he reacts."

Most people believe Buchanan is hitting
much harder than 18 months ago, though
his reputation is basically that of a
points stealer. He is sure he carries
heavier fire power because "I set myself
better and make faster. I don't just
throw leather. In the old days I might
lash out instinctively and miss two or
three. Now I don't go in blindly. I
always think about what I want to do to
him before I do it. Calculated violence?
Yeah, I like that. So do the people in
New York."



Ken Buchanan: more fire-power
since he went to US

Brief encounter

by Terry Maloney

THE OBITUARY notices have been
sprung only this morning and
they have to be added to complete
the picture of the League of
Ireland's annual brief encounter
with the main league of European
soccer which begins on Wednesday
when five clubs will be involved in
extra-curricular competitions.

In the new UEFA Cup, successor
to the European Inter-Cities Fairs
Cup, Shelbourne, a promising young
team of infatigable inconsistency,
will be made to look a much worse
side than perhaps they really are
by Vassas. The Hungarians, far from
passing their peak as has been
suggested, are still a superb team.
Limerick will be hosts to Torino
in the Cup-Winners Cup. The
runners-up to Leeds United in the
Fairs Cup last season should be in
a different class, but such is the
Italian commitment to dill football
that it is difficult to see them taking
the initiative.

On paper the European Cup game
between Cork Hibernians and
Borussia Moenchengladbach looks
like being another one-sided affair.
The West German champions,
eliminated on penalties by Everton
in last year's competition, will take
36 players to Ireland, including nine
full internationals. Such a show of
strength seems extravagant.

Certainly there has been nothing
in Hibernians' performances this
season to suggest that they can
achieve a sensational upset in a
cup competition that is unique for
the absence of goal-killing duties.
However, Hibernians, even if their
emphasis on the physical dismays
the purists, including the German
coach who saw them lose to Water-
ford two weeks ago in their worst
performance for years) are the most
professional side league of Ireland
football has produced in recent
years.

As such they should respond to
the stimuli of the occasion and
their defence may be strong enough
to frustrate the ball-playing Ger-
mans, at least in the first leg.
Hibernians' officials reject sugges-
tions that their strategy will be
entirely negative. "We played open
football in both games against
Valencia in last year's Fairs Cup,"
says John Crowley, the club secre-
tary, "and we were beaten 6-1 on
aggregate. But the score should
have been a lot closer and we might
even have won out there if we
had got some of the breaks. Our
supporters will expect us to do the
same on Wednesday night and we
won't let them down."

The won't let them down ignore the
tentative approach that occasion-



ally mutes their play and leaves
only themselves doubting their
superiority in League of Ireland
football.

The Tescap Cup also starts on
Wednesday. Even though the com-
petition is a non-event, any friendly
cross-border activity is welcome at
this time. The popular Bertie Pe-
cock and his efficient, Coleraine
side are always welcome in Dublin
and this week's visit should be a
successful one as their opponents,
Shamrock Rovers, have been floun-
dering badly since the season
started. Waterford, who go North,
should make it a double for the
visitors at the expense of Ballymena
United.

Dungannon make it

by John Woodward

THERE was a time, not so long ago,
when a Betsi club undertaking a
fixture at Dungannon, had to
allow at least 90 minutes travelling
time each way along a tortuous
road with almost inevitable Satur-
day hold-ups at Lisburn, Lurgan
and Portadown.

Then came Ireland's first motor-
way and immediately Dungannon
was almost on Belfast's back door
40 minutes to the west with no
delays, no frays, no queues. This has
undoubtedly contributed to the
growing prosperity of rugby in the
County Tyrone town, and it is the
local club's good fortune to have
been able to build their new
ground, Stevenson Park, almost
within sight of the motorway exit.

Founded 80 years ago the club
has survived despite the fact that
it has not until now had a ground
to call its own.
All around them Dungannon
watched with envy as senior clubs
and some juniors, too, both old and
new expanded and developed, built
new pavilions, opened new grounds.
In this respect Dungannon were
perhaps slow starters, but they have
more than made up for lost time
over the past two years.

Frudent enough to realise the
profits that can accrue from a well-
run club bar, they started their
pavilion complex with this and much
more. Then came the contractors
to level and lay the first of two
pitches before the builders returned
to complete the pavilion and bar.
All this and more will be on
show to the public and, in particu-
lar, to the official party headed by
IRFU president Don Dineen on
Friday evening when Dungannon
open their new ground with a
match against an international XV
organised by former Lions and Ire-
land prop, Syd Millar.

His wealth of contacts, built up
over a playing career that shows
no signs of flagging after close on
20 years of first XV duty have
allowed him to assemble a very use-
ful team. British Lions centre
Michael Gibson, his appetite for a de-
manding New Zealand tour will be
at full-back this time and has also
agreed to play for the Irish Wolf-
hounds at Ballymena on September
23. At the same time he stresses
that he does not intend to resume
regular club and representative
duties until late November or early
December.

Lions wing-forwards Roger Arnell
and Fergus Slattery are also in-
cluded along with Irish half-backs
Roger Young and Barry McGann,
English wing Keith Fielding, Irish
centre Harry Rea, Irish hooker Ken
Kennedy, and Scottish second row
forward Alastair McHarg, with the
props Millar and former cap Sam
Rutherford.

Dungannon made a useful start,
beating Portadown and CRYMS and
should be able to produce a side
that includes Ulster forwards in
Stewart McKimney, Jim Davidson
and Duncan Corr. It remains to be
seen whether they will call on
Ulster's first reserve full-back
Alan Jackson, for he underwent a
knee operation in the spring and
has still to play a match although
he is training hard.

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A Danish dossier ready for Celtic



I DO NOT suppose it is a particularly charitable attitude, but for those of us travelling with Celtic to Copenhagen this week, there is a satisfying revenge in prospect.

It is not so long ago that we were in Denmark with the Scotland International side, an unhappy trip altogether, and the Danes were apt to be just a bit patronising over the troubles of poor old Scotland. Their national side made the point even more clearly on the field.

For some time now, though the reputation of Celtic has helped to balance that of Scotland and we may be forgiven for anticipating, with a certain relish, the restoration of the balance yet again on Wednesday. Copenhagen Boldklubben, the Danish club underpinning enough to be drawn against Celtic in the first round of the European Cup, appear to have no chance worth discussing.

It was unpleasant, but hardly a shock, when Scotland lost in Denmark; it will be noted with astonishment all over Europe if Celtic do not put the Danes very firmly in their place. The way Celtic have been playing they could easily be rated favourites for the European Cup itself.

This is not to say that Celtic will be leaving Glasgow on Tuesday in a holiday mood. For one thing they will not have time to relax. Their flight leaves for home a couple of hours after the end of the game. For another, Jack Stein is a man who never forgets a football's deadly sins.

It had been generally supposed that he would put Boldklubben in a very low category by omitting his usual "spying trip", but he was, in fact, planning to watch them today. "I don't know, they may have something sensational. We're taking no chances."

One suspects he will return tonight with a long list of weaknesses to be exploited. Some managers may see such trips as an opportunity to get away from it all for a day or two, and why not, but Stein is probably unimpaired in the craft of pinpointing opposition flaws, and he should have plenty of scope today, seeing that Boldklubben have lost, for one reason or another, about half of the players who won the Danish title.

Yet Stein's very presence in Copenhagen today would represent a commitment to Boldklubben and he plans to pay them a second commitment on Wednesday, although it is unlikely to be appreciated.

"I know some people have been wondering if we'd use this match to give more of our young players some European experience," he says. "But this is no experiment. This is the European Cup. We will field the most powerful team possible, and we will attack just as if it were a home match. That's one thing you can be absolutely sure of."

On reflection, this is probably less of a compliment than a threat. RANGERS, almost literally, will be on rather more dangerous ground. Rennes is a pleasant little town, widely known as the starting point for pigeon races, and Mr Michelin looks kindly on the hotel where Rangers will be staying.

While the French have been negligible as an international force for many years (how ironic for the nation where the European Cup was born) their clubs cannot be treated lightly.

The Rennes club, no doubt conscious of a responsibility to the prestige of La France, seem to have been taking the responsibility very seriously indeed; too seriously, Willie Waddell might say. I have the feeling that he is not too happy about reports that Rennes have managed to register a couple of Yugoslavs in time to play against Rangers in the Cup-Winners Cup on Wednesday, and I would not blame him either.

As he says, there is nothing Rangers can do if the registration of these players has been accepted by the European Union. He refuses to join any controversy. Yet the situation does have some undesirable aspects. We remember, for instance, how the French coach was saying a couple of weeks ago that the Slavs would not be eligible.

It is a small consideration. Mostov has been capped ten times by Yugoslavia in recognition of his scoring efficiency, and Kobechek has nine caps as a midfielder. Waddell has seen Rennes in action, but any judgments made that day are probably rendered out of date by the arrival of the reinforcements.

Maybe irritation will lend just enough extra urgency to Rangers on Wednesday. At any rate, the game gives them the chance to extend their horizons beyond the Scottish domestic scene and past form suggests that this is a kind of chance they appreciate. But if the worst comes to the worst, the food should be good.

John Lindsay



... or dismay—but generally he's happy because he's on a winning side at last

Coates is the spitting image of Bobby Charlton... and he isn't slow in showing his elation...

UNITED continued their run in the First Division, but a minute goal by the London side the defensive for half.

Game started two minutes were presented by John Harris, the whisky firm-one of the other for being in the final month Division last year.

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Sheffield United 2 Tottenham Hotspur 2

by Robert Stoten

recorded six bookings in previous matches this season was prominent for the number of times he whistled for infringements. He spoke to Mulvey after a heavy foul on Currie. On the half-hour Hope had to go full stretch to stop a Chivers header which seemed a certain goal.

United pressure led to them taking a lead in the 35th minute. Jennings handled just outside the penalty area and a Currie free-kick had the Spurs defence at full stretch. England headed the ball which Jennings was going for and it went over the goal-

keeper towards the goal. Dearden nipped through to tap it home. The Sheffield lead was short-lived for in the second minute of injury time Spurs equalised. Perryman started the move, the ball going to Beal who sent over a well-placed centre for Peters to leap above the defence and send it wide of Hope.

United continued their offensive after the interval and in the 53rd minute Flynn headed into the side netting from six yards after a Woodward corner. Two minutes later Currie shot over, then Knowles cleared off the line

after Dearden shot in from a Seakison rebound. It was all United during this period and Woodward ran on to a Currie pass midway in the Spurs half, but his shot was wide. Chivers sent Spurs on their first real attack in the second period. Perryman held on to the ball too long and the defence cleared. Coates had a dangerous run down the left flank; Badger intercepted and won a free kick as the Spurs forwards waited for the cross to come over. Coates was again prominent when he took the ball into the United penalty area. Colquhoun managed to run the ball to safety.

In the 73rd minute United launched a counter attack and took the lead again. Salmons took the ball down the left flank and his cross was headed past Jennings by Seakison.

Immediately after Spurs substituted Pratt for Perryman. This did not, however stop the United attack which kept the visitors' defence at full stretch. Ten minutes from the end United appealed strongly for a penalty when England appeared to handle, but referee Thomas ruled it hit his arm.

In the final minute Spurs drew level again when Martin Chivers threw a long ball into the United penalty area and Gizen back-headed over the goalkeeper into goal.

Sheffield United: Hope, Badger, Howard, Flynn, Colquhoun, Currie, Seakison, Salmons, Dourden, Currie, Scullion, Pratt, Perryman, Chivers, Peters, Gizen, Mulvey. Tottenham: Mulvey, Chivers, Peters, Gizen, Mulvey. Referee: C. Thomas (Rhodes).

Few signs of the real Coates

WELL, after all that, E. Coates didn't score. In fact, for a lot of the match, like most of the Spurs forwards, he was hardly there at all, writes Hunter Davies.

There was of course an injury (excuses, excuses) in the first five minutes. He collected in more trouble when he whistled for infringement. He spoke to Mulvey after a heavy foul on Currie. On the half-hour Hope had to go full stretch to stop a Chivers header which seemed a certain goal.

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cut beautifully down the wing, beat two men and centred. Coates is like Charlton. He shows the ball to the defender, pushing it towards him, egging him to come and get it, to commit himself, and when he does so, or while he's still hesitating, Coates produces a sudden burst of speed surprising in one who can look so clumsy and awkward. Then with his elbows flaying, he bursts past on the inside and he's away. But yesterday, alas, it only came in fits and starts.

But as for the quality of the game, neither team can take much credit. Three men were cautioned. Coates was ordered off. The game was not merely fit, but would take over at centre-half for Rangers in place of McKinnon, who has been showing signs of unreliability lately.

And Andy Penman, one of the most gifted players on the Rangers staff, although perhaps lacking in strength, was brought in presumably to calm things down a bit in the middle.

Penman, at any rate, seemed to appreciate the confidence shown in him. It was from his pass, in sixth minute, that McLean just missed the first real chance of the game.

But if this signified the defiant mood of Rangers, Celtic were no sign of any improvement in diplomatic relations so to speak. Jardine, who was cautioned before the half hour was up, and there was one collision between Hay and Jardine which ended with both men on the running rack.

Then in the 32nd minute came the equaliser, and again Celtic Rangers have scored against Celtic in three matches. The fact that it happened to come from a penalty

Rangers 2 Celtic 3

by John Lindsay

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Johnstone's coup de grace

JIMMY JOHNSTONE, in his least dramatic time for Celtic this season, still contrived to win yet another old firm match at Ibrox yesterday. His goal in the last minute completed a remarkable hat-trick of Celtic victories over Rangers.

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Best sinks Chelsea

West Ham 2 Chelsea 1

by Mark Neil

CLYDE BEST, that powerful Bermudian striker, became the latest opponent to expose Chelsea's defensive frailties, scoring both goals that made West Ham worthy winners of a magnificent match. Only a diving save by Chelsea goalkeeper Phillips prevented Best completing a hat-trick a minute from time.

Several Park was well rid of the extra dozen hoodlums who were ejected by the police from the North End, Chelsea's home, after they missed a scintillating match, which, in the first half alone, produced skills, thrills and entertainment in non-stop abundance and just about everything except goals.

Controversy was present at a high degree since after 14 minutes Robinson met Brookings' centre from the right with a header that saved Phillips no chance. To most observers the chance to rebound out from the stanchions at the back of the net. Others thought it rebounded down over the line from the crossbar but referee P. R. Walters saw neither such happenings. While West Ham players were still congratulating each other on the goal, he signalled for play to continue, which it did to Chelsea's surprise.

Apart from Garland hooking just wide from Osmond's header—the stamp of £100,000 was written all over his effort—Chelsea were the receiving end for a long spell. Phillips saved superbly from Robinson twice and Brookings' centre crossbar was shaken when Brookings thundered in a shot.

Chelsea's captain, Harris, already booked twice this season, was fortunate to escape with only a lecture after a double foul on West Ham's winger, Clapham.

Approaching the line, Chelsea's stamp of £100,000 was written all over himself as he sent a powerful shot into the net to save Boyle's searching long shot.

That one of the season's most skillful and exhilarating matches had still not produced a goal after an hour was due to Chelsea goalkeeper Phillips more than anyone else. He remained in the second half as splendidly as he had played all through the first and now Best, the big Bermudian, was the principal West Ham saviour.

Phillips was at the near post to block Best's crashing angled shot, and from the corner, by Ayris on the right, Best hit a magnificent drive which Phillips saved over the bar. West Ham were increasing pressure move by move, minute by minute, and just on the hour they got the dividend of a goal, with Best the scorer.

It stemmed from a corner on the right, taken by Ayris. The ball was played out to Best on the edge of the penalty area, and the previously untestable Phillips stood no chance of saving it.

West Ham were good value for the lead and they continued to stretch Chelsea, particularly through the winger Ayris, who gave Harris an awful chiding.

With Osmond and Garland now less in evidence, Chelsea's hopes of a late slipper were fading but a free kick after 74 minutes put them level. Boyle tapped the ball a yard to Hollins and his 25-year-old partner, Clapham, who was in the hands. So Hollins scored for his fifth match in succession, thanks to Phillips' involuntary assistance.

Eight minutes later, Best pulled out another fine goal for West Ham, but this time Phillips saved. He slipped the ball in two minutes as Harris centred from the right and Best, outjumping Webb, planted a powerful header inside the far post.

West Ham: Ferguson; McDowell, Lampson, Bonds, Taylor, Moore; Ayris, Best, Clapham, Hollins, Webb, Harris. Chelsea: Phillips; Mulvey, Harris, Hollins, Bonds, Taylor, Moore; Ayris, Best, Clapham, Hollins, Webb, Harris. Referee: P. R. Walters (Bridgewater).

HOCKEY

Obstacles on way to Munich

by Ralph Flanagan

WHILE Ireland may have been unlucky to be beaten 2-1 by Belgium in Brussels on Friday, it is nevertheless true that the Irish team are considerably more prepared for the final of this year's European Cup hockey tournament at Le Touquet, France in this afternoon's match.

Ireland have applied for the second of 16 places in next year's Olympic games in Munich, and they went on this short Continental tour hoping that good results against teams rated fourth and fifth in Europe would improve their chances of being accepted.

That reverse in Brussels has not helped, and France, semi-finalists in last year's European Cup tournament, will prove an even more testing hurdle. The teams last met in the final Group A game, when Ireland were rather unfortunate to lose 1-0 by way of a decisive goal following a penalty corner, they did not then show the attacking resources to test the French blanket defence.

Committed as they are to a 1-4-2-3 formation, Ireland will be relying on the speed and skill of young forwards Alan Stewart, who scored against Belgium on Friday, and Terry Greig, backed up in break-down by Linmen Stewart McNulty and Derek Shaw.

One goal may be enough to decide what should be a defensive game, and if Ireland can make a decisive breakthrough, the confident John Robertson is confident his defence has the ability to hold the advantage.

A more tricky obstacle to Ireland's Olympic aspirations is likely to be fought out by the administrators of the Irish Hockey Union will be asked formally to approve the application for entry. The Ulster branch, most powerful of the four constituent bodies, have already discussed the implications of their players going to Munich as part of the Eire team, and taken a firm line.

They have informed the Irish Hockey Union that they will not support the venture in any form, and there is speculation as to whether this will affect players affiliated to the Northern branch. At the moment Ulster supply almost half the members of the Irish team, including all the forwards.

Southern officials realise the Ulster delegates to the meeting on October 30 will vote against the proposal, but hope they will allow individual players to make their own decision about committing themselves to the Olympic campaign.

JOHN MILLER and Gay Brewer shared a four-stroke lead after the second round of the £4,666 Southern Invitation Open golf tournament at Columbia, Georgia. Miller added a 67 to his first-round 68, and Brewer joined him on 132 by scoring a 65 in 64 after returning a 68 in the opening round.

132-J. Miller 66, 67, G. Brewer 68, 65. Round 2. J. Miller 67, G. Brewer 65. Round 3. J. Miller 67, G. Brewer 65. Round 4. J. Miller 67, G. Brewer 65. Round 5. J. Miller 67, G. Brewer 65. Round 6. J. Miller 67, G. Brewer 65. Round 7. J. Miller 67, G. Brewer 65. Round 8. J. Miller 67, G. Brewer 65. Round 9. J. Miller 67, G. Brewer 65. Round 10. J. Miller 67, G. Brewer 65. Round 11. J. Miller 67, G. Brewer 65. Round 12. J. Miller 67, G. Brewer 65. Round 13. J. Miller 67, G. Brewer 65. Round 14. J. Miller 67, G. Brewer 65. Round 15. J. Miller 67, G. Brewer 65. Round 16. J. Miller 67, G. Brewer 65. Round 17. J. Miller 67, G. Brewer 65. Round 18. J. Miller 67, G. Brewer 65. Round 19. J. Miller 67, G. Brewer 65. Round 20. J. Miller 67, G. Brewer 65. Round 21. J. Miller 67, G. Brewer 65. Round 22. J. Miller 67, G. Brewer 65. Round 23. J. Miller 67, G. Brewer 65. Round 24. J. Miller 67, G. Brewer 65. Round 25. J. Miller 67, G. Brewer 65. Round 26. J. Miller 67, G. Brewer 65. Round 27. J. 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